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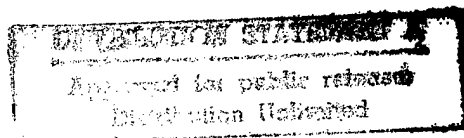
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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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11 April 1986

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

BEIJING RUSSIAN ANALYZES U.S., USSR ARMS PROPOSALS

OW131313 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Press analysis: "The New Disarmament Proposals of the Soviet Union and the United States and Their Differences"]

[Text] In January and February, Soviet and U.S. leaders separately submitted new disarmament proposals which aroused considerable attention throughout the world. Here people may notice that after the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting held in November last year there has been some relaxation in relations between the two countries. Both countries in their joint statement also expressed their desire to speed up the disarmament talks, and achieve progress as quickly as possible.

Judging from the new disarmament proposals of the two states and the just concluded fourth round of U.S.-Soviet talks on nuclear weapons at which no progress was achieved, it is now possible to say that both states--regarding some important disarmament issues--continue to hold positions that are far from each other.

The new Soviet disarmament proposal was advanced on 15 January on the eve of the fourth round of U.S.-Soviet talks on nuclear weapons. Soviet leader Gorbachev issued a statement outlining a comprehensive peace and disarmament plan. This plan covers many aspects, the most important being the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in the entire world in the coming 15 years, that is by the end of the current century.

After more than a month, on the eve of the opening of the 27th CPSU Congress, U.S. President Reagan outlined in his 22 February letter to the Soviet leader a new U.S. disarmament proposal. A U.S. official has stated that the content of Reagan's letter is very comprehensive, yet the U.S. proposal focuses attention mainly on the issue of intermediate-range missiles. The United States has proposed that the United States and the Soviet Union destroy all existing intermediate-range missiles within the next 3 years.

Over a certain period of time, the United States and the Soviet Union, on the one hand, began pursuing diplomatic propaganda efforts advocating their new proposals, while on the other hand both sides again began to condemn

each other and say that the opposite side's proposals contained nothing new. The Western press views the Soviet proposal--concerning issues dealing with European missiles and control--as containing something new and then also notes that, regarding some important issues, there are still huge differences between the two sides.

After examining the content of the disarmament proposals of the two sides, the foreign press has concluded that differences exist in at least three spheres, firstly concerning the reduction of nuclear weapons by 50 percent. Despite the fact that both the United States and the Soviet Union have positively outlined their positions on this issue, in reality there are radical differences. Firstly, the Soviet Union stresses the need to link the reduction of nuclear arms with a ban on the development of space weapons. The French newspaper LE MONDE, dealing with the new Soviet leader's proposal, writes that the purpose of this proposal is to cause the U.S. SDI plan to fail in the near future. The United States does not agree to linking the issue of reducing nuclear weapons with the U.S. SDI plan, and intends to resolutely continue research in this field.

Another difference is that both the Soviet Union and the United States have their own motives concerning the framework for reducing nuclear weapons by 50 percent. That is far, however, from what the people wish: The reduction of all types of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons deployed in various regions. The Soviet Union points out that these wishes refer to Soviet and U.S. nuclear weapons capable of reaching each other's territory. The United States says that it applies to strategic missiles.

Concerning intermediate-range missiles, while both sides have agreed to work out a separate agreement, yet even here there are many differences. In its time, the United States insisted on the zero option. The current new U.S. proposal seeks the complete destruction of intermediate-range missiles on a world scale. It also demands that the United States and the Soviet Union, in the first year, reduce the number of their intermediate-range missiles deployed in the European zone to 140 units, and proportionately reduce their numbers in the Asian zone; and then again reduce the number of missiles by 50 percent and finally completely destroy them. The new Soviet proposal calls only for the dismantling of intermediate-range missiles deployed in the European continent and does not address those intermediate-range missiles deployed in Asia. The Soviet Union says that it cannot accept the U.S. proposal as it is just a restatement of the zero option.

Another difference concerns the British and French nuclear forces. Western observers think that the new point in the Soviet proposal is that it does not include the British and French nuclear forces in the number of those to be destroyed in Europe. The Soviet Union, however, has added new additional conditions to this, which are that firstly the United States is to cease supplying nuclear weapons to its allies, and secondly Britain and France must undertake not to supplement their nuclear arsenals.

Naturally these conditions were rejected by the United States and it is obvious that Britain and France cannot accept them.

Another difference between the United States and the Soviet Union is now evident in the issue of nuclear tests. Jointly discontinuing nuclear tests by the Soviet Union and the United States is considered an important aspect of the new Soviet proposal. The United States insists, however, that before stopping nuclear tests it is necessary to considerably reduce existing nuclear weapons and modify the balance of conventional arms, or it feels that the Western countries will consequently find it difficult to maintain the strength of their nuclear deterrent.

From this analysis, you may note that despite the fact that both the Soviet Union and the United States have submitted new proposals, due to differences over some issues, their arguments will continue in the future.

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CSO: 1800/308

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

ZAGLADIN'S REMARKS ON CPSU-CPC TIES--Beijing, March 10 (AFP)--China denied on Monday a Soviet statement that it was just a matter of time before relations would be renewed between the Chinese and Soviet Communist Parties, dismissing any idea of talks on the subject. "As relations between the two countries have still not been normalized, how could we discuss the restoration of relations between the two parties?" asked Chinese Communist Party (CCP) spokesman Wu Xingtang. Kremlin spokesman Vadim Zagladin said Saturday that relations between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the CCP, ruptured when Sino-Soviet relations broke down in the early 1960's, would be "restored sooner or later." "It's a question of time" which depends "on our comrades in Beijing," he said. Mr Wu reiterated Monday the three obstacles which China says must be overcome before relations can be normalized, including the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Soviet support for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia and the heavy Soviet military presence along the Sino-Soviet border. First Soviet Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov is due to arrive shortly in Beijing to represent the Soviet Union at the first meeting of the Sino-Soviet committee for the economy, trade, science and technology, formed in July 1985. Moscow and Beijing began in 1982 a thawing of relations which intensified noticeably last year. However, Chinese officials took a harder line towards the end of 1985, saying that the Soviet Union was putting forward all sorts of excuses to avoid discussing the three obstacles. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1423 GMT 10 Mar 86 HK]/12766

CSO: 4005/202

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

REAGAN ON MARCOS' IMPORT OF PERSONAL EFFECTS

OW202005 Beijing XINHUA in English 1951 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, 28 Feb (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan said today that "there is no way for us to know anything" about reports that deposed Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos brought a planeload of personal effects including millions in cash and weapons to the United States from the Philippines. NBC and ABC quoted unidentified U.S. officials as saying that a U.S. aircraft, carrying the personal effects of the Marcos family and the other people accompanying him, has arrived at Hickam Air Force Base in Hawaii. The airplane brought in 300 boxes containing as much as 3 million in Philippine pesos and U.S. currency, gold bullion, jewelry and a cache of weapons.

During a picture-taking ceremony at the White House, asked whether Marcos should be allowed to bring money and jewelry into the United States, Reagan replied that "there is no way for us to know anything about this." White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters yesterday that the U.S. customs agency "will perform a thorough examination of all contents of the aircraft." But he refused to say what is on the plane.

Earlier today, spokeswoman of the U.S. Pacific Command Sheila Graham announced that Marcos was scheduled to hold a news conference at 8 p.m. east [as received] today.

/9738

CSO: 4000/192

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RETIREMENT OF 23 PHILIPPINE GENERALS RECOMMENDED

OW011808 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, 1 Mar (XINHUA)--Philippine Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos recommended today to President Corazon Aquino the retirement of 23 generals, mostly "overstaying" and loyal to deposed President Ferdinand Marcos. Ramos told newsmen that the list of generals who have reached retiring age included former Chief of Staff Fabian Ver, former Air Force Chief Maj General Vicente Piccio, former Army Chief Maj General Josephus Ramas and former Navy Chief Rear Admiral Brillante Ochoco. Ramos said the retirement of the "overstaying" generals was called in line with Mrs Aquino's policy announced during her presidential campaign to retire them all. Ver, Piccio and Ochoco reportedly fled with Marcos to the United States while Ramas reportedly surrendered to Ramos.

Ramos said the military establishment under his command has almost consolidated its forces as remnants of the "loyalist" forces have sent telegrams informing him of their surrender. He denied reports that he and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile planned to seize political power, saying that they were "solidly behind the administration of President Aquino."

/9738

CSO: 4000/192

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RAMOS CONTINUES PHILIPPINE ARMED FORCES REVAMP

OW011338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, 1 Mar (XINHUA)--Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) General Fidel Ramos continued to reorganize the armed forces today. Major General Prospero Olivas, Deputy Chief of the Philippine Constabulary [PC], quit the military service today after President Corazon Aquino accepted his resignation. Olivas, who was accused of being involved in the assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino, also resigned from the post of commanding general of the PC Metropolitan Command and director of the Metropolitan Police Force.

Ramos announced that Brig Gen Renato de Villa, commander of the Regional Unified Command 5 in the Bicol region was designated as acting PC chief and director general of the Integrated National Police, a post held by Ramos himself for the past 14 years. PC is one of the major services of the AFP acting commanders of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines were appointed on 26 February.

Brig Gen Ramon Montano, commanding general of the Narcotics Command, has been designated as acting PC Metropolitan Command Chief and director of Metropolitan Police Force replacing Olivas.

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CSO: 4000/192

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SOME KBL MEMBERS TO RECOGNIZE PHILIPPINES' AQUINO

OW021128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1041 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--Some members of parliament of the deposed President Marcos' party are planning to proclaim President Corazon Aquino and Vice President Salvador Laurel winners in the 7 February elections, the Philippine News Agency reported today.

They will meet in caucus at 10 a.m. tomorrow to decide on a proposal to this effect and nullify the proclamation of Marcos and Arturo M. Tolentino. The report said at least 44 KBL mps have committed themselves to doing so. The new society movement (KBL) still controls the majority of the 190 seats in the national assembly.

The caucus is also expected to reorganize the party and change its name, which has become closely associated with a discredited regime.

Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, the reports said, will call for a special session of the assembly after the KBL caucus and proclamation of President Aquino and Laurel by virtue of the speaker's authority under the omnibus election code.

However, Mrs Aquino earlier said she might consider declaring "revolutionary government" to cut through the red tape and obstacles mounted by the Marcos political machine in parliament and elsewhere to reforms she wanted to implement during her first 100 days.

The KBL has proclaimed Marcos and Tolentino winners in the 7 February polls, after the members of the opposition walked out in protest over the refusal of the KBL leadership to allow a debate on the certificates of canvass which the opposition described as spurious.

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CSO: 4000/192

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV SPLITTING CAMBODIAN CIVILIANS FROM RESISTANCE

OW060814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Bangkok, 6 Mar (XINHUA)---Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea have launched a new program aimed at separating Kampuchean civilians from the resistance movement, the English daily THE NATION REVIEW reported today.

The Vietnamese have begun forcing Kampuchean villagers in hardly accessible areas to settle in hamlets along major highways controlled by the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops, the paper quoted intelligence reports as saying.

The program, codenamed KT-85, includes the issuance of new identity cards to villagers, census of village population and construction of fences with barbed wire or other barricades around villages.

KT-85 is one of the several major plans worked out recently by the Vietnamese. The rest are to seal the Kampuchean-Thai border, fortify Phnom Penh and liquidate resistance activities in the interior.

The program is now in its initial stage and is designed to cover the whole country eventually, the intelligence reports said.

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CSO: 4000/192

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

CGDK POSITION ON PEACEFUL SOLUTION UNCHANGED

OW100814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0645 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, 10 Mar (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchea said that peaceful solution of the Kampuchea issue could only be reached through talks between Vietnam and the three sides of the coalition government.

In a statement quoted by Radio Democratic Kampuchea today, the Foreign Ministry of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] pointed out on 7 March that "the crux of the Kampuchea issue is Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea."

Therefore, if a political solution to the issue is to be found, it must be found through talks between the parties involved, that is, the tripartite coalition government and Vietnam, so as to bring about the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the statement said.

"This is the only way to achieve peaceful coexistence between Vietnam and Kampuchea and stability in southeast Asia as a whole," the statement said.

The statement also said other countries involved in the Kampuchea issue directly or indirectly may also take part in the talks.

"If Vietnam still refuses to work with our coalition government in finding a peaceful solution to the Kampuchea issue, Vietnam's remarks about seeking a political solution will prove a total fraud," the radio said.

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CSO: 4000/192

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

MESSAGES TO AQUINO, LAUREL--President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang sent congratulatory messages to the new President of the Philippines, Corazon Aquino and to Vice President and Prime Minister Salvador Laurel. President Li Xiannian greeted Aquino on her ascension as president of the Philippines. He hoped that friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would continue to develop in the coming years. Zhao Ziyang congratulated Laurel on his becoming vice president and prime minister. Zhao's message said that the Chinese Government and people treasure their friendly relations and cooperation with the Philippines based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. He expressed confidence that relations will be further developed. [Text] [Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 28 Feb 86 HK] /9738

THAI-CAMBODIAN BORDER CANAL--Bangkok, 1 Mar (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea have poisoned some sections of a strategic canal bordering Thailand and Kampuchea, causing deaths to a number of Kampuchean civilians and resistance fighters. This was disclosed by a report reaching here today from the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet. The report quoting a division commander of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea as saying that 11 of his fighters and civilians died and 30 others vomited and had acute diarrhea after drinking the water of Klong Namsai canal. [sentence as received] Officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross and Thai Eastern Task Force had collected samples of the water for examination, the commander said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 1 Mar 86 OW] /9738

AQUINO ORDERS PRISONERS FREED--Manila, 28 Feb (XINHUA)--President Corazon Aquino today ordered an immediate release of all political prisoners in the Philippines. This was announced by presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag at a press conference this afternoon at Mrs Aquino's headquarters. The spokesman said that President Corazon Aquino sent a memorandum to National Defense Minister Juan Enrile, directing him to release all political prisoners. Answering a question whether this would include suspected leader of the Communist Party of the Philippines Jose Maria Sison, the presidential spokesman said "without exception". Yesterday the new Philippine Government already ordered the release of 39 political detainees. A special committee in charge of the detainee affairs was formed by the president on 26 February. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 28 Feb 86 OW] /9738

CSO: 4000/192

11 April 1986

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BEGINNING OF SOUTH ASIA REGIONAL COOPERATION REVIEWED

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD AFFAIRS] in Chinese No 1, 1 Jan 86 p 22

[Article by An Ning [1344 1380] in column entitled "The Third World": "A New Beginning for South Asia Regional Cooperation"]

[Text] India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, and the Maldives held a seven-nation summit meeting in Dacca on 7-8 December of this year. The heads of the states signed the "Charter for the South Asia Regional Cooperation Coalition." The "Dacca Proclamation" formally established the "South Asia Regional Cooperation Coalition." This was indeed a meaningful event in the history of the relations among the South Asian countries, an event generally applauded by most nations.

The main goals of the South Asia Cooperation Coalition are: improve and increase the welfare of the people of the region; encourage and reinforce collective self-reliance and self-improvement; and expedite mutual assistance and cooperation among member countries in economic, social, cultural, scientific, and technological areas. The fundamental principle of the cooperation lies in the member countries' equal sovereign rights, territorial integrity, political independence, non-intervention in internal affairs, and mutual benefit. The Charter also specified the following: regional cooperation should not replace bilateral or multilateral cooperation, or should it contravene bilateral and multilateral obligations; all decisions ratified should be unanimous; bilateral issues or disputes will not be discussed; the coalition will hold annual summit meetings; a council of ministers made up of foreign ministers of member countries will be formed to make policies and study developments in regional cooperation; a standing committee comprised of the foreign secretaries (equivalent to deputy foreign ministers) of the seven member countries will be established; and its task will be to supervise and coordinate the cooperative plans, to examine and approve cooperative projects and funds, to raise capital funds from within the region and from abroad, and to study new areas of cooperation. The "Dacca Proclamation" emphasized the historic significance of this first South Asia summit conference, its fundamental goals, and the need for peace and security in order to achieve those goals. It appealed for disarmament, the resumption of a north-south dialogue, the establishment of rational international economic relations, and so on. Based on the above principle, the summit conference also confirmed the programs defined in the previous foreign minister meetings: the nine areas of cooperation include agriculture, rural development, telecommunications, meteorology, sanitation,

population, transportation, postal services, technology, physical education, and culture and fine arts.

The seven South Asian nations occupy a total area of 4.16 million square km with a total population exceeding 1 billion. The countries are imbalanced in political and economic developments: India is relatively well developed, and some are less developed, while others are relatively backward. Among the 29 countries designated by the United Nations as being the least developed, 9 are in Asia, and among those, 4 are in South Asia: they are Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, and the Maldives. These are agricultural nations and because of their rudimentary cultivation methods, at present they are still not self-sufficient in grain production; their industrial development is slow--60 percent of their exports are primary goods. To a large extent they are dependent on loans and aid for development funds. According to statistics, in 1977 the total national output value of the seven nations was U.S. \$120 billion, which equaled one-quarter of West Germany's total output value; the per-capita output was under \$150, sometimes as low as \$80-90. In order to extricate themselves from this poverty and backwardness, to eliminate historic antagonisms, and to develop their national economies, the South Asian countries have learned from the experiences of other countries which have organized regional economic cooperations; they recognize that in order to improve South Asia's economy and expedite progress, it is not enough to rely on the efforts of each country acting independently, they must rely on collective efforts, and they must unite and cooperate. Only then can progress be expedited.

It was with this backdrop that the late President Sheikh Rahman of Bangladesh initiated a South Asia summit meeting in May 1980. When Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi took office, she adopted some changes in policies and improved and moderated India's relations with her neighboring countries. These provided the favorable conditions for the regional cooperation. The seven South Asian nations made a combined effort, during the past 4 years, when there have been eight conferences of foreign secretaries and three foreign minister meetings. This time the conference has been elevated to the summit level, signifying that South Asia cooperation has entered another phase.

According to public opinion, as long as the seven South Asian nations, regardless of their sizes, can uphold the basic principle guiding their regional development, a principle they shared in establishing, they will be able to settle the conflicts and differences left behind by the past colonial policy of divide and conquer.

The ship of South Asia regional cooperation has been launched from the shores of the Indian Ocean. Even though it may encounter many dangers and storms, it will sail on. The common aspirations of the 7 billion people to change their destiny cannot be denied; the general trend toward regional development cannot be reversed.

12986/12859

CSO: 4005/470

JPRS-CPS-86-029
11 April 1986

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

PRC-YAR SPORTS PROTOCOL--Sanaa, March 15 (XINHUA)--A sports exchange protocol between China and Arab Yemen was signed here today. Under the protocol, the Chinese coaches now working in Yemen at the invitation of the Yemeni Supreme Council of Youth and sports will continue their coaching till 1987. Chinese Ambassador Li Chengren and Abdullah Masser al-Zalafi, minister of state and secretary-general of Supreme Council of Youth and Sports, signed the protocol on behalf of the two sides. A total of 29 basketball, volleyball, table tennis, athletics and gymnastics coaches are now working in Yemen. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 15 Mar 86 OW] /8918

CSO: 4000/195

WESTERN EUROPE

NETHERLANDS NAVY TO MAKE 5 DAY PRC PORT CALL

HK011330 Hong Kong AFP in English 1254 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, 1 Mar (AFP)--Five Dutch warships are to pay a three-day courtesy call at Shanghai beginning 12 March, the Dutch Ambassador announced here Saturday.

The call in at the eastern port city by four frigates and a supply ship of the Royal Dutch Navy is "rather extraordinary" and "a sign of very good relations," Dutch Ambassador Antony Smitsendonk said.

Mr Smitsendonk said businessmen would be on board the ships and that Chinese officials would be invited to view a floating exhibition showcasing naval technology.

The 1,000-strong crew are to take part in sports events with Chinese teams during the port call, he added.

The scheduled visit points to the improvement in relations between the two countries since a furor erupted in Beijing five years ago over the Dutch sale of two submarines to Taiwan, analysts said.

In January 1981, China scaled back diplomatic relations with the Netherlands to the level of charges d'affaires. The two countries restored relations to the ambassadorial level in early 1984, shortly after The Hague decided not to deliver two additional submarines to Beijing's nationalist rivals in Taipei.

The Netherlands is not a nuclear power, so the position taken by Chinese leaders last May banning visits by nuclear-capable ships will not be an issue for the Royal Dutch Navy's visit, observers here noted.

The issue arose in May when the first scheduled U.S. Navy call to a Chinese port since the communists came to power in 1949 was cancelled after Beijing insisted that no nuclear weapons be on board. It is U.S. policy never to reveal the type of arms carried by its warships.

Western diplomats here said a Swedish naval training vessel anchored at Shanghai last month.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SUCCESSSES IN EDUCATION ON ALL LEVELS NOTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU in Chinese 31 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Huang Yao [7806 1031]: "Our Country's Educational Undertakings Achieve Marked Successes"]

[Text] In 1985, the educational authorities of China at all levels, who continued their efforts to implement the program of "readjustment, restructuring, consolidation, and improvement," scored notable successes on the strength of the readjustments, restorations, and improvements already achieved in preceding years in expediting the restructuring program required by the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Restructuring the Educational System." The speedy development of higher education, the initial readjustment of the structure of secondary education, the progress in popularizing universal primary education, and the expansion of special and preschool education are what have been done to accomplish the mission to cultivate capable people as specified in the "Sixth 5-Year" Plan.

Speedy Development of all Forms of Higher Education at All Levels

In 1985, there were 1,016 general institutions of higher education of which 574 are universities and colleges (for undergraduates), 324 are specialized schools, and 118 are short-term vocational schools. There are 114 more schools than there were a year ago. Furthermore, there are 52 more colleges that are being built but are not ready to admit students.

To meet the need for senior specialists to work for the state's economic construction and social development, the recruitment and placement of the students of the general colleges were restructured in 1985 to maximize the use of all available facilities. The students recruited include 435,300 general and specialized college undergraduates, 60,400 students entrusted for training, 79,100 for specialized cadre training, 11,400 for general and specialized teachers training, and 32,800 day students not subject to placement. The total number of students recruited is 619,200 (312,900 general-college undergraduates and 301,300 specialized-college undergraduates), 51.4 percent more than last year. There are 1,703,100 enrolled students (1,123,100 general-college undergraduates and 580,000 specialized-college undergraduates), 22 percent more than last year. The institutions of higher education and scientific research institutes have recruited 46,500 postgraduates working toward doctor's and

master's degrees, double the number of those recruited last year. There are 87,200 enrolled candidates for doctor's and master's degrees, 51.4 percent more than last year.

After readjustment and reinforcement, the number of adult higher education institutions has increased considerably. In 1985, there are 1,216 adult education colleges in China, an increase of 59 colleges over those of 1984. There are also correspondence and evening colleges run by 591 institutions of higher education. These adult higher education institutions have recruited 787,800 students (62,000 general-college undergraduates and 725,800 specialized-college undergraduates), 66.3 percent more than last year. The number of enrolled students is 1,725,100 (208,500 general-college undergraduates and 1,516,600 specialized-college undergraduates), 33.4 percent more than a year ago.

In the "Sixth 5-Year" period, China graduated 39,000 postgraduates, 1.53 million general- and specialized-college undergraduates, and over 900,000 adult general- and specialized-college students. The 5 specialist training projects established by the "Sixth 5-Year" Plan calling for an enrollment of 50,000 graduate research students with 20,000 new recruits, an enrollment of 1.3 million general- and specialized-college undergraduates with 400,000 new recruits and of 1.5 million adult general- and specialized-college students have been fully implemented.

Initial Readjustment of Secondary Education

Acting on the program and requirements of the CPC Central Committee for reorganizing secondary education, all localities have drawn up local plans to readjust and merge some general senior middle schools and to convert other senior middle schools into agricultural vocational middle schools so as to arrest the unwarranted expansion of the general senior middle schools. The readjustment and consolidation of the general middle schools have been rewarding. In 1985 there are 93,200 general middle schools in China with a total enrollment of 47,059,600 students, including 7,411,300 senior middle school students and 39,648,300 junior middle school students. The general senior middle student population has dropped to 52.3 percent below the 1978 level.

The various localities have sped up the development of secondary vocational and technical education as they readjusted the general middle schools. In 1985, there are 3,557 specialized middle schools, 256 more than a year ago; 668,300 new recruits, 22.4 percent more than a year ago; and 1,571,100 enrolled students, 18.8 percent more than a year ago. There are 4,189 adult specialized secondary schools; 689,800 new recruits (the general and specialized middle school level in all cases), 62.3 percent more than a year ago; and 1,347,500 enrolled students, 62.9 percent more than a year ago. The schools for technicians have 360,000 new recruits (projected figure), 16.5 percent more than a year ago, and 750,000 enrolled students, 17.4 percent more than a year ago. There are 8,070 agricultural vocational middle schools, 1,068 more schools than a year ago; 1,161,000 new recruits (including 984,900 senior agricultural vocational middle school students), 23.6 percent more than a year ago; and 2,295,700 enrolled students (including 1,843,400 senior agricultural vocational

middle school students), 31.6 percent more than a year ago. All the vocational and technical senior middle schools have recruited 2,012,300 new students (not including adult specialized middle school students) while the general senior middle schools have recruited 2,575,100 new students. The ratio between the two is 1:1.28. All the senior vocational technical middle schools have a total enrollment of 4,164,500 students, 36 percent of the total student enrollment of all the senior middle schools, a 3.7 percent increase over that of last year. This represents the initial readjustment of secondary education.

New Development of Universal Primary Education and the Beginning of 9-Year Compulsory Education

In 1985 there are 832,300 primary schools in China with an enrollment of 133.7 million pupils. Over 95.9 percent of the school-age children are enrolled in schools, 0.9 percent more than a year ago. There are 21 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government where 95 percent or more of the school-age children are enrolled in schools and where the consistency of annual primary school enrollment has reached 96.7 percent, an increase of 0.6 percent over that of the preceding year.

According to the surveys of the departments of education of the people's governments of the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, universal primary education was in full force by October 1985 in 731 counties (not including cities and areas under their jurisdiction), which account for one-third of all counties in China. Now, the large and medium-size cities and some economically developed towns and villages are implementing or getting ready to implement universal junior middle school education.

In 1985, anti-illiteracy work is emphasized as the localities push for universal primary education. According to statistics, 3.51 million illiterates became literate in 1984 when 8.33 million adults received a primary education.

Extensive Development of Special and Preschool Education

In 1985, there are 375 special education schools (including schools for the blind and deaf and dumb and supplementary schools for retarded children) in China, an increase of 45 schools over a year ago. There are 9,200 new recruits, 22.7 percent more than a year ago, and a total enrollment of 41,700 students, 5 percent more than a year ago. There are 172,300 kindergartens, 5,736 more than a year ago, and an enrollment of 14,796,900 kindergarten children, 14.3 percent more than a year ago.

In 1986, education in China will begin its Seventh 5-Year Plan, which calls for the conscientious implementation of the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Restructuring the Educational System." Various reforms shall be pursued to achieve a breakthrough in educational development geared to reinforcing basic education, expanding vocational and technical education, and bringing into full play the potential and vitality of higher education in order to guide all educational efforts to meet the needs of China's economic and social development.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC TO ABOLISH MIDDLE SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXMINATIONS

HK120437 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] China will abolish entrance examinations for middle schools in some of its more developed areas starting this summer, a circular by the State Education Commission announced.

Primary school pupils will be able to enter middle schools automatically in areas where the compulsory nine-year education has been achieved, the circular said.

The new move is aimed at stopping the common practice of overloading the pupils with heavy assignments following the tendency of judging primary schools according to the proportion of their pupils entering middle schools.

The circular said primary school pupils should be "ensured all-round development and be relieved of the burden of an overload of studies and assignments."

It also called on the educational administrators at all levels to improve teaching conditions and quality in primary schools and to train enough qualified teachers.

In areas where universal nine-year schooling has not been achieved, a transitional period of several years will be needed before the elimination of entrance exams for middle schools can be put into effect. Once the nine-year schooling is general there, the entrance exams will be abolished, the circular said.

It warned that the elimination of the exams does not mean that the qualifications of primary school pupils can be lowered; rather they should be raised.

Doing away with middle school entrance exams will improve teaching conditions in primary schools, distribute pupils in middle schools more evenly and allow children in rural areas to obtain secondary education, the circular said.

To enter most Chinese high schools and universities, students must pass competitive entrance examinations, which often require much memorization. In the push to get more pupils into middle schools, classes like physical training and arts and music have been neglected by many schools in favor of heavier doses of the major subjects such as Chinese language and maths.

This has been the subject of complaints by education experts who have appealed for an all-round development of the children.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING YOUNGSTERS COMBAT 'WRONG CHARACTERS'

OW071922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1903 GMT 7 Mar 86

[By XINHUA correspondent Wen Chihua]

[Text] Beijing, March 7 (XINHUA)--She was standing one afternoon this week in Qianmen, a Beijing business center. Her red scarf following the spring breeze, she handed out little slips of paper, marked in schoolgirl scrawl. "Aunts and uncles," her message said, "please distinguish wrong characters from right." About the same time, an 11 year-old boy was agitating on a nearby street. "Join us," he asked passersby. "Help us correct wrong characters in our capital city." Beside him, there was a red flag, identifying him as a member of the "Wrong Characters Correction Team" of his primary school.

These and other youngsters have been participating in this month's "Let the Spring Wind Drive Away Wrong Characters" campaign, sponsored by the action committee of the Young Pioneers, the schoolchildren's organization. "More than 500,000 pioneers have been involved since last Monday," Li Lu, 32, deputy director of the committee, said today. According to Li, the pioneers consider themselves modern counterparts of Hua Tuo, a master of medicine during the Han dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 220), only the disease they cure is a character disorder.

"They went through streets and alleys, dictionaries in hand, and found 40,000 wrong characters in advertisements, shop's names, road signs and price tags," said Li.

To help the many people who find learning and writing the complicated characters of Chinese difficult, the government in 1956 approved a limited list of simplified characters. More than ten years later, during the "Cultural Revolution," the government decided to simplify a second group--and shortly thereafter decided not to after all.

As a result of these policy changes, and a spreading do-it-yourself spirit, many people in Beijing write with characters they mistakenly think are legitimate.

In their zeal to restore proper characters, some children have even investigated the writings of their families. Fu Li, for example, launched a "family quiz," which involved what in school is called a dictation--in this case, Fu's reading to his parents, who were asked to write down what he had said and then to grade each other's work. But some parents have not been as eager as Fu's to take dictation from their children. Li Lin, 12, asked her father to correct what she said was an error of his. He looked at her, surprised. "I'm older than you," he said. "And I think I'm still a little smarter." But he acknowledged his mistake after being shown the proper form in a dictionary.

Throughout Beijing, in fact, children have been questioning the writing of adults in shops and markets. This is only right, Li said, since Beijing is the cultural center of the country. "In recent years, we have improved the quality of sanitation and service in our retail establishments," he said. "Now we have to clean up the linguistic atmosphere." Li quoted Jin Jian, vice mayor of Beijing, as calling incorrect use of characters "cultural rubbish. I hope the children can help sweep it away."

While youngsters all over the city seem eager to help, students at Banbijie Primary School have already begun planning to open a class on the correct use of characters for workers in nearby factories.

Li said the effort showed that the "spring wind" drive has already helped the city's children "to use what they have learned and to develop a sense of social responsibility."

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SMALL PUBLISHING HOUSE REVIEWS HISTORICAL EVENTS

OW110258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0225 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Feature: "Small Publishing House Attracts Contributions from Celebrities"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA)--It is a small publishing house, with a staff of less than 40. But its contributors include hundreds of the most important figures in China's contemporary history.

Located inside the headquarters of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), somewhat hidden away from the city center, the China Historical Materials Press (formerly the Publishing House for Historical Materials) publishes accounts of the major historical events and figures of the past century.

"Anyone who has made contributions to China is welcome to contribute to our work," said Zhang Wenhui, head of the press. "We don't care about their political or ideological inclinations." Many readers have said its most valuable publication has been the continuing "Anthology of Cultural and Historical Materials." By the end of last year, the press had published 100 160,000-word volumes in the series.

So far, the anthology has included more than 200 articles by leading figures on Chinese politics, economy and culture between the late nineteenth century and the founding of new China in 1949. Since last year, the series has been exported as well as sold domestically.

Most of the contributors belong to the CPPCC, China's highest political advisory body, whose 380,000 members include leaders of China's political parties--the communist party and eight noncommunist parties--as well as its cultural and social organizations. According to Zhang Wenhui, additional volumes are in preparation. "Articles, most of them from CPPCC members, keep flooding in," he said.

The CPPCC members, including those who belong to no political party, are a "reservoir of historical materials, willing to help the younger generations know what the old China was like," Zhang said.

Last year, in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Japan in World War II, the historical materials press began work on a 12-volume series of reminiscences by former Kuomintang generals. The series reviews the contributions of Kuomintang generals in the War of Resistance against Japan (1937-1945) and provides a perspective on the Kuomintang's role that Chinese readers have not encountered since 1949. Several volumes of the series have already been published, such as "The July 7 Incident of 1937" and "The Xuzhou Campaign." Scheduled for release in the near future are "From the September 18 Incident of 1931 to the July 7 Incident of 1937," "The Shanghai Campaign" and "The Wuhan Campaign."

The press also has been compiling a three-volume series of reminiscences by former Kuomintang generals about the Liberation War (1945-1949). The first two volumes, one dealing with the Huaihai campaign, the other with the Liaoxi-Shenyang campaign, are now available. And the last volume, on the Beijing-Tianjin campaign, will be published later this year.

Other press publications review the roles of China's leading historical figures, such as Pu Yi, China's last emperor, Li Zongren, former acting president of the Kuomintang government, Chen Jiageng, a noted overseas Chinese leader, and Zhang Zhizhong, Feng Yuxiang and Wei Lihuang, all former Kuomintang generals.

Zhang, who is director of the Office of Historical Materials of the CPPCC as well as head of the press, said the publishing work is only part of the country's efforts to collect and disseminate historical materials.

In 1959, he said, Zhou Enlai, at the time chairman of the CPPCC, summoned conference members over 60 to a meeting, where he asked them to write down their recollections of China's contemporary history and "hand down knowledge and experience to the younger generations."

Twenty-seven years later, Zhang said, a national network for collecting and publishing CPPCC members' reminiscences has been established.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WRITER URGES BETTER SYSTEM OF LITERARY AWARDS

HK150846 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1241 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, 13 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Famous writer Wang Meng, who is also vice chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association, today proposed changing the method of giving awards to outstanding literary works when he made a speech at a meeting to give awards to outstanding new poems.

Wang Meng said: China should gradually establish a whole set of high standards and a strict system for giving national and even international literary awards in order to better commend and encourage the really outstanding literary works.

At present, China gives a variety of literary awards. The Chinese Writers' Association alone gives the Mao Dun Literary Award, the award for outstanding short story, the award for outstanding novelette, the award for outstanding reportage, the award for outstanding new poem, and the award for outstanding national minority literary works. In addition, many publishing houses in all parts of the country and many literary journals also give their awards to good works. Because of the large number of awards, it is now hard to say which award is really authoritative and is really representative of the highest level of China's contemporary literature.

It is known that the authorities concerned are now studying the possibility of establishing a system of giving a comprehensive literary award which is representative of the highest level of China's literature.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRESS CONFERENCE NOTES HANDICAPPED FUND SUCCESS

OW111602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA)--More than 850 handicapped youngsters in China were enrolled in colleges or universities in 1985, tripling the number in 1984. This was revealed by Wang Luguang, deputy director-in-chief of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, at a press conference the fund held here this afternoon. Wang added that the fund also helped the government create a medical faculty in Shandong Binzhou Medical College specially for handicapped students. The faculty enrolled 57 handicapped students in 1985.

Wang Luguang also told the conference that his organization has set up a special fund to encourage handicapped people to pursue further study. Reviewing the fund's work during the past year, Wang Luguang told the press conference that more than 15 million yuan, some of it coming from abroad, was donated to the fund. Wang said that the fund also strengthened its international contacts in 1985, sending delegations to visit 11 countries and receiving nine foreign delegations visiting China. Wang added, the fund will send representatives to the International Conference on Legislation for the Handicapped which will be held in Vienna, and to the International Seminar for Rehabilitation of the Handicapped, which will be held in Manila--both of them in the middle of this year.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-1990), Wang Luguang said, the fund will make even greater efforts to promote the employment of handicapped people, including running professional training classes and welfare enterprises. According to statistics, 70 percent of the handicapped people in China's cities have got jobs.

Deng Pufeng, director-in-chief of the fund, answered questions.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PEOPLE'S COURTS HANDLE 1.5 MILLION CASES IN 1985

OW071156 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 7 (XINHUA)--The people's courts at various levels handled more than 1.5 million cases in 1985, Ren Jianxin, vice-president of the Supreme People's Court, told a national conference here today.

Of the 1.5 million, 846,000 are civil cases, 246,000 are criminal cases at the first instance, 226,000 economic cases and 223,000 criminal cases at the second instance.

While criminal cases handled in the year dropped markedly compared with the previous year, the civil and economic cases administered by courts increased, Ren Jianxin said.

The rise of civil and economic cases was quite normal, along with the development of the national economy, the development of commodity economy in particular, the vice-president explained, adding it was a good thing that more and more people have been aware of seeking legal help in resolving disputes.

The drop of criminal cases indicated the improvement of social order, he said. However, he stressed the struggle against crimes is a long, complicated and hard one. "We should by no means relax our efforts," he noted, citing the rise of theft, swindling and robbery.

He called on the judges of the people's courts at various levels to adhere to the principle of "all men are equal before law" to pursue criminal liabilities of any verified offender, no matter who.

Ren also called for strengthening the work of people's tribunals at the grass-root level to make it convenient for judges to handle on the spot civil and economic cases as well as minor criminal offenses.

China now has more than 13,000 people's tribunals established at the town or township level in addition to the more than 3,000 higher, intermediate and basic people's courts at and above county levels.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN CHINA'S RURAL AREAS EXAMINED

Shanghai FAXUE [JURISPRUDENCE] in Chinese No 11, Nov 85 pp 41-43

[Article by Xu Jian [1776 1696]: "New Factors Affecting Rural Juvenile Delinquency, and Its Prevention"]

[Text] The restructuring of the economic system has brought about a great expansion in the forces of production in the countryside, which has also inevitably given rise to a series of changes in the superstructure. Leading Central Committee comrades have pointed out: "Does the notion of public security in society also attract various problems?" This is certainly a question deserving of the attention of our numerous political and legal workers.

Trends in Rural Juvenile Delinquency

Following the abolition of "eating out of the same big rice pot" and the implementation of the production responsibility system in the countryside, the individual interests of the peasants gained attention and security, while various contradictions that had remained concealed in the past became manifest; for instance, cases involving fist fights, injuries, and so forth--touched off by such problems as the mountain forests, residential bases, land, and water conservancy--have clearly increased. This includes the pernicious cases which have seldom occurred since the founding of the nation, like those involving explosives, armed gang fights, and tainting food and drinks with poison. Shortly thereafter, at the time when labor toward prosperity was driving production, the intense desire to pursue money nefariously has burgeoned among some rural youths. They looked forward to living in the city, acquiring fashionable and expensive consumer products, and indulging in food and drink; some people believed that "if a person is not underhanded, he will not grow rich" and will commit crimes like theft, armed robbery, murder, and so forth. Cases which in the past seldom occurred in rural areas--smuggling, the stealing and selling of cultural relics and curios, grand or extraordinary larceny, and fraud, as well as other pernicious cases--occur now and then. Several hundred people in a certain locality in Zhejiang ventured out one after another to steal precious and rare flowers and trees; some publicly stated: "If you don't start now, there won't be a chance later." As a result, both a crackdown on crime and criminal cases continued to occur and even increase in some rural areas. Under the conditions of rural economic expansion, unimpeded access to the cities, and huge increases in material possessions, those crimes which in

the past occurred mainly in the cities are now continuously taking place in the countryside, and trends of diversification and urbanization in the types of rural juvenile delinquency have appeared.

Another change in rural juvenile delinquency which deserves consideration is the sophistication and increasingly violent nature of criminal methods. The methods of rural juvenile delinquents in the past were relatively simple, primitive, obvious, and easy to expose; the transformation of rural production relations brought along with it a surge in the exchange of information between cities and townships, thus opening the eyes of rural youths and making them more experienced and knowledgeable, while changes in criminal methods also took place. One such change is the tendency toward sophistication, which has resulted in crimes which possess such characteristics as deception, concealment, deceitfulness, and so forth. Some rural youths test the minds of people and forge all kinds of identification, advertisements, news data, and so forth; deal in false contracts, false trademarks, and false checks; and set up briefcase companies, pretend to be factory directors and managers, peddle counterfeit name-brand products, and false medicines.... They say of themselves: "Those who can, take big risks and make big money." Another trend is the use of violence, the organization of criminal rings, and the learning and imitation of criminal methods from television, tabloids, and video cassettes. Zhejiang uncovered a juvenile crime ring consisting of seven persons, all under the age of 16, the youngest being only 13 years old; but in committing a crime, they knew enough first to go to the scene and observe the terrain and, afterwards, formulate the criminal scheme and plan an escape route, just like hardened adult criminals. During the trial they confessed they had learned this from movies and television. When some of the cheating and swindling methods used by criminals fail to hit their target, the use of public violence, armed robbery, injuries, murder, and rape now and then occurs.

According to statistical evidence, in 1979 students accounted for the majority of juvenile delinquents in our country. In 1980, youths awaiting employment occupied first place. In 1981, industrial worker youths held first place, and in 1982 and 1983, rural youths occupied first place, with the number of crimes by industrial worker youths falling to second place. In Shanghai Municipality, the proportion of crimes in rural areas to the total number of criminal offenses during the last half-year has also gradually increased, whereas over the past several years it stood at only 10-plus percent, but has now increased to approximately 40 percent. After the "serious crackdown," the situation still continues to get worse and is even more obvious with some certain types of crimes. Citing rape cases as an example, in the past 70 percent of Shanghai's cases occurred within the city, and 30 percent in the countryside; in fiscal year 1984, this changed to 70 percent in the countryside, and 30 percent within the city, thus reflecting the trend of increasing juvenile delinquency in the countryside.

New Factors Leading to Juvenile Delinquency

1. The open-type rural areas of a developing commodity economy, and the growing complexity of mutual contacts between people, have given rise to an increase in the number of contradictory issues.

Over the past several years, China's rural areas have already been transformed from a closed-type society in which self-sufficiency in grain production was paramount to an open-type society of manifold economic development and brisk commodity production. This sort of transformation has caused social contacts in rural areas to become complicated, and contradictions which in the past had been stifled or concealed by people have become manifest. Prior to implementing the production responsibility system, vertical subordinate relations were essential in China's rural areas. On one end stood the collectives, in which every commune member was a member of a collective extended family; on the other side was the state and party representative collective leaders and managers. In other relations, the determination of command relationships and the immediate modification and handling of them flow basically from this arrangement. The peasants engaged in production according to plans, and products were sold to the state according to regulations. Although there were also some contradictions in the awarding of workpoints, overall everyone was about the same, all pursuing "poor revolutionary" lives. After implementing the production responsibility system, every family and every household became an independent economic entity, possessing production authority, management authority, market authority, fund allocation authority, and profit distribution utilization authority; as a result, in the countryside, aside from the vertical two-family relations and horizontal relations between household and household and between household and collective, all trades, professions, and state organs increased markedly, thus forming complex multilateral relationships. Scholars predict that contacts between people will increase geometrically, which can inevitably lead to some trouble; this is the reason for bringing about intensive regulation. This is certainly reasonable. The enormous increase in personal contacts in the countryside is chiefly a matter of material benefits, and the contradictions that had in the past been concealed and simplified have come forth in vast numbers, from such contradictory issues as housing, residential bases, sewerage, seeds, and the use of farm machinery to monetary loans, product marketing, employee hirings, information exchange compensation, and so forth. The more personal contacts increase, the more problematic contradictions also become. Advancement often becomes a face-to-face conflict, and the vanguard of the conflict is often high-spirited youth. Of the major rural cases over the past few years involving murder, explosives, poisonings, arson, and the disruption of production, over 70 percent are due to the intensification of accumulating contradictions.

There is yet another condition which must be pointed out, and that is that the organs of state power and the organs of management in the countryside are organizationally imperfect and undermanned. At the same time, policy and the law cannot keep pace with development in the countryside, so right and wrong remain unclear, and there is consequently no one or no way to handle the numerous contradictions as they begin. They are unable to be resolved in a timely manner. As a result, development presents major problems which are becoming even more complicated and difficult to handle, with some producing seriously damaging effects which could have originally been avoided.

2. The assault of unhealthy information on rural youth.

The production and exchange of commodities require information. The increased volume and accelerated transmittal of information have become sign posts to

open-type rural areas, bringing new life to development in the countryside and providing a source of wealth for peasants.

However, a vast amount of unhealthy information also accompanies commodity economy development and enters the rural areas quickly, thus producing a negative influence on youths. Gang fights portrayed on television have been imitated by some youths in the conduct of criminal activities. Pornographic tabloids are being sold in rural towns, where middle and primary school students greedily read them until they become confused and thus poisoned. As the floating population increases, handwritten copies flow into the rural towns from the cities and are copied and circulated, thus leading young students to commit crimes of indecency and rape as well as inciting promiscuous activities. Particularly deserving of serious concern is the vast number of video cassettes which are reaching the countryside; according to preliminary statistics, there are over 200 sets, less than half of which have been examined. Some of those video cassettes which have not been examined contain obscene material, which is a dose of an acute toxicant to the youth, and there is basically no one in the countryside to take responsibility for this. Of particular danger is that some units are also being dragged into this type of illicit activity. For instance, one grain department attempted to solve a nagging deficit problem by obtaining and showing some pornographic video cassettes. Yet another cultural institution gave the green light to video cassettes that had not been examined yet; for only a 2- or 3-yuan "tax," they would give the purchaser a sticker which said: "Already inspected--may be shown." It is evident that the present problem of controlling the spread of unhealthy information in the countryside is extremely urgent.

3. The hard work of rural public security is out of control.

Although rural reform has spurred economic development, and rural prosperity has increased rapidly, there are indeed some peasants who will forever remain backwards. A fisherman from Zhoushan carries 180,000 yuan in cash in a satchel, and a peasant from a certain locality in Zhejiang straps 200,000 yuan to his person to board a train. Why don't peasants put their money into banks or remit their money while traveling abroad rather than carry their money with them? They say that bank deposits and withdrawals are subject to time constraints, lines form when there are a lot of people, and it is very inconvenient. Making deposits and withdrawals is especially troublesome, for there are usually no receipts, and when there are, no one trusts them anyway. Therefore they prefer to risk the minimal danger of carrying cash, save time, and buy things when they want to. This illustrates that our other work is not keeping pace with the demands of rural economic development, thus producing flaws and difficulties in the control of public social order.

There are very many similar new problems and conditions in the rural areas. For example, with regard to the vast floating population, how will each individual small retailer cope with the circumstances? How can the emerging hotels, public houses, limousines, and passenger trains be supervised and managed? There is no one to manage the construction of workshops in the countryside (the residents are all permanent residents of cities), which creates a loss of a control and a vast public security vacuum, so how can crime be effectively prevented and reduced?

The autonomously organized rural masses have focused their attention on production construction, and many localities have not brought into play the role of maintaining public security as they should have. Cixiguxinpu Township has 41 public security committees, with a total of 64 public security personnel on the job; 62 of these look to the frontlines of production, supply, and marketing for work, and only 2 remain in the village to work because their health is poor. These types of cases are no doubt comparatively few, but rural grass-roots organizations are unable to adapt to the conditions of rural development and transformation, and existing problems are widespread.

Establish a Comprehensive Administrative System for Juvenile Delinquency With Rural Towns as the Center

The direction and trends of rural juvenile delinquency illustrate that the prevention, control, and reduction of crime are top priorities in striving to bring about a fundamental change for the better in public order in the rural society and are tasks vital to the political and legal work of protecting the restructuring of the economic system and the promotion of stable rural economic development. We believe that the key to preventing and reducing rural juvenile delinquency is the establishment, under the leadership of our CPC committees, of a comprehensive administrative system for juvenile delinquency with rural towns as its center and the complete and unrelenting implementation of comprehensive administrative principles.

The prevention and control of rural juvenile delinquency must center around the rural villages. According to investigations conducted over the past several years, the cases of juvenile delinquency which occurred in rural villages and surrounding areas accounted for approximately one-third of all juvenile delinquency cases. In some places, the rate of incidents in rural villages was 40-100 percent higher than in other rural sectors, and 80 percent of the juvenile gangs, their members, and activities are concentrated in the rural villages. Therefore, in order to reduce and prevent juvenile delinquency effectively, a comprehensive juvenile delinquency administrative system with the rural villages as its center must be established. So long as juvenile delinquency in rural villages and their surrounding areas is prevented and controlled, the problem of rural juvenile delinquency will basically be brought under control.

A comprehensive juvenile delinquency administrative system with rural villages as the center will include the following work:

First, our country's modernization drive not only must advance the forces of social production but must also raise the ideological and moral standards of the masses and bring under control rural juvenile delinquency, which not only means to guarantee public social order but also relates to the fundamental issue of what direction China's rural development will take after the living standards of the masses are upgraded. Hence, the initial key is whether the county CPC committees are truly able to place the comprehensive administration of rural juvenile delinquency on the party's daily work agenda, supervise and support the integration and coordination of town and village CPC committees, and support the real problems encountered in remedial work. This is a prerequisite to and the basis which makes possible the establishment, operation, and

fruition of our proposed comprehensive administrative system. Without the guarantee of leadership by the CPC committees, the formation of this system would be impossible.

Second, there must be a working group which is composed chiefly of public security organs, represented by all parties and directly responsible to the CPC committees, whose primary tasks are to keep abreast of the conditions, trends, and problems of juvenile crime in sectors under their jurisdiction; to research and develop specific prevention and control measures and methods; to define the work and responsibilities which should be accomplished by the various departments; and to inspect and supervise the conditions of implementation.

Third, there must be an integrated full-time and part-time mass public security work force. The first level of a comprehensive administrative force will be the public security work personnel of the various systems. The second level will be the people in administrative and natural villages surrounding villages and townships who are enthusiastic about public security. The third level will be all the personnel required to handle public security in adapting to the conditions of a sharp increase of people traveling to and from the rural markets. All of these people must, within the various responsibility systems, resolve problems of economic practicability, work requirements, and vocational training.

Fourth, we must continue to concentrate on the daily work associated with public security. For example, in teaching morals and publicizing the legal system, we must carefully and appropriately screen the issues, and public security organs must emphasize the basic work, with all parties coordinating to accomplish the work of educating criminal youth gangs and so forth.

13188/12766

CSO: 4005/312

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STRATEGY OF CRIME PREVENTION DISCUSSED

Beijing FALU YU SHENGHUO [LAW AND LIVING] in Chinese No 11, 5 Nov 85
pp 7-9

[Speech by Zou Yu [6760 3842], leader of the Chinese delegation, in Milan, Italy, on 26 August 1985, at the seventh UN meeting on crime prevention and the treatment of criminals]

[Excerpts] From 26 August to 6 September 1985, the seventh UN meeting on crime prevention and the treatment of criminals was held in Milan, Italy. Zou Yu, leader of the Chinese delegation, made an important speech on the first topic of discussion and systematically explained China's principle of overall management.

Mr Chairman, please allow me to take advantage of this opportunity to make a brief report on China's effort in handling this task, especially the strategy of crime prevention.

China is in the course of striving to achieve the magnificent goal of development, namely quadrupling the industrial and agricultural output by the end of the century, building the country into a highly civilized and highly democratic modern socialist nation, and making greater contributions to world peace and the happiness of mankind. For this reason, it is in the course of firmly following the policy of opening to the outside and enlivening the economy at home and of implementing a gigantic and profound economic reform. In recent years, China's economy has been developing in a sustained, steady, and harmonious manner, its social order is stable, the standard of living has made an obvious improvement, and the results are encouraging.

The crime rate has dropped from a little over 0.07 percent of the population to 0.05 percent, or from an annual average of over 700,000 cases to under 500,000. Most of the cases involve petty thefts and other minor offenses, while the number of crimes such as murder, robbery, rape, arson, and poisoning is small. China's practice indicates that economic development compatible with national conditions and integrating the building of a material civilization with that of a spiritual civilization will not only not lead to an increase in crime but will reduce it.

In the course of China's development, isolated instances of airplane hijacking and new crimes such as smuggling and pornography also occurred. Though the number is not large, China is giving it serious attention and taking precautions.

We feel that even if the crime rate is relatively low, we, as a socialist country, cannot be satisfied with achievements already made, and the people also hope for our greater success in crime prevention. We soberly realize that there are complex factors for the emergence of these crimes and that to prevent and control more crime, we must exert a tremendous effort.

Mr Chairman, in the practice of crime prevention, China has gradually formed an effective strategy, namely the principle of overall management. We feel that crime is a social issue, and crime prevention is the common responsibility of the whole society, including state organs, mass organizations, enterprise and business units, schools, families, and all citizens, instead of just the judicial organs and police departments. Therefore, our practice is as follows: Under the unified leadership of the government, we integrate the judicial branch with the broad masses, punishing criminals according to law, mobilizing the strengths of the whole society, adopting administrative, cultural, educational, economic, and ethical and moral measures, and carrying out overall management.

1. We must launch a comprehensive propaganda education campaign in the legal system, deliver law to the hands of the people, and improve their legal concepts.

After China shifted the focus of work to the modernization program, the building of a socialist democracy and legal system has undergone new developments. In a few short years, we have formulated over 1,300 laws and regulations spanning the realms of the political, economic, and social areas of the state. Though still incomplete, there are laws governing the important and basic aspects.

We have launched an extensive propaganda education campaign in the legal system among all the people and delivered the law to the hands of the entire population so that everyone knows and observes the law, forms the habit of acting accordingly, actively upholds the law, and struggles against illegal acts. Once understood by the people, the law produces an enormous material force. Wherever propaganda education on the legal system is properly conducted, public order is good. Liaoning's Benqi City, for instance, is an advanced city in the area of legal propaganda education. Its 1984 crime rate dropped 54 percent as compared to 1983. Guangdong's Chaozhou City conducts a systematic and regular legal education among the students of 101 middle and 484 elementary schools and has produced good results. In the years 1983 and 1984, among the more than 180,000 students, there were only 3 cases of theft and 2 of offenders who voluntarily returned stolen goods after attending legal education classes and were not punished. No student was arrested for a crime in the whole city. To date, 27 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the

central government have decided to make further plans on legal propaganda education. As proved by practice, legal propaganda education is an effective measure to prevent and reduce crimes.

China recently decided that, beginning now, we will strive, in 5 years or so, to educate the people throughout the country in general legal knowledge in a planned and fairly systematic way, including the constitution, criminal law, criminal procedure, civil procedure (trial implementation), the marriage, inheritance, contract, military service, patent, and tax laws, public security management, and penal regulations and in a knowledge of other rules and regulations closely linked with their daily living, such as traffic, fire control, and environmental protection. They will then strengthen their legal concept, perform their civil obligations, and uphold the rights of citizens. Our government also stresses that the key objectives of legal education are: 1. Cadres, especially leaders: We demand that they mobilize the broad masses to study, apply, and observe law. 2. Young people: Our government stipulates that all colleges and middle and elementary schools throughout the country schedule law courses. Hubei's Shashi City has set an example in this respect. It has a full-time and competent teaching staff, teaching materials linked with reality, and a set of effective teaching methods. By means of the three-in-one combination of school, society, and family, the law courses have had a major impact, and students have committed no crimes. Strengthening young people's legal education is for the purpose of not only preventing and reducing crimes but, what is even more important, benefiting the healthy growth of the new generation.

2. We must strengthen the building of a spiritual civilization and evaluate and choose civilized units.

While building a material civilization, China pays serious attention to the building of a spiritual civilization. From the cities to the villages, from the plants to the schools, from the troops to the localities, we extensively carry out education in ideals and discipline, guide the masses to study heroic and model figures, advocate civilization and courtesy, and encourage everyone to become a citizen with ideals, morals, culture, and discipline. According to incomplete statistics, we have evaluated and selected throughout the country 20.78 million "civilized households" and large groups of civilized villages, neighborhoods, plants, and schools. Some counties have very few or no crimes. After launching the above activities, major crimes in Hebei's Mancheng County in 1984 dropped 53.7 percent compared with the previous years. It is a new experience in China's endeavor to prevent and reduce crime.

3. We must fully develop the roles of basic-level public security and people's mediation organizations in maintaining social order.

China's crime prevention work closely relies on the broad masses. Mass self-governing "public security committees" and "people's mediation committees" play important roles in crime prevention. The main task of the

public security committee consists of launching the masses to assist the people's government in safeguarding social order and rendering aid and education to those committing minor offenses and those released after serving their sentences.

The main tasks of the mediation committee include spreading the socialist legal system, mediating general civil disputes, forestalling aggravation of conflicts, and preventing and reducing crimes. According to incomplete statistics, by the end of 1984 there had been established throughout the country over 939,000 mediation committees, including over 4,576,000 mediators. Playing an important role in crime prevention, in 1984 they settled 6.47 million civil disputes of all kinds, including over 76,000 cases verging on aggravation. The creation of mediation committees is determined according to the conditions of the area and population and for the purpose of making it convenient for the people. They are created in rural areas with the villagers' committee as the unit and in urban areas with the neighborhood committee as the unit (usually around 500 households). In plants, mines, schools, and other enterprise and business units, they are established according to the scale of the unit and actual need.

Public security and mediation committees serve as the bridges and links of public security and judicial branches with the people. Rooted among the people, they perform functions which special state organs are unable to fulfill.

4. We must turn labor reform institutions into special schools to reform and train people and reduce to the maximum the number of repeat offenders.

In the past 3 decades or more, we have successfully reformed large groups of Japanese, puppet Manchurian, and Kuomintang war criminals and achieved the transformation of historical counterrevolutionaries and the dregs of the old society. After undergoing reform and returning to their own country, many Japanese war criminals are actively promoting Sino-Japanese friendship. Under the patient education conducted by his supervisors, Mr Aixinjueluo Puyi, the last emperor of Qing, fundamentally transformed his thinking and feelings. Released from jail, he served in a public office of the state, became a member of the CPPCC's Fourth National Committee, and, until his death, lived a dignified and pleasant life alongside all the people in the country.

After entering the new period of economic construction, appropos the new conditions and new characteristics of crimes, we have further developed and perfected our principles and policies on the reform of criminals. While enforcing severe punishment according to the law, we follow the principle of "education, persuasion, and rescue" of criminals, especially young people. We demand that personnel doing reform work act with the sincerity, patience, and care of parents, teachers, and physicians in performing the work of ideological transformation.

"Our prisons are not prisons of the past. They are actually plants or farms as well as schools." It is the guiding ideology that was proposed by our deceased Chairman Mao Zedong as long ago as 1960. We are in the course of transforming prisons into special schools to reform and train people. While enforcing punishment, we conduct a systematic and regular political, cultural, and vocational and technical education in order to transform criminals into law-abiding citizens and train personnel useful to the socialist construction. Their academic records and technical ratings are recognized by the educational and labor branches and, employed by enterprise and business units, many of them have again taken posts in national construction. More than 90 percent of the 630 criminals of Shandong's Weifang labor reform team successively passed the provincial machine workers' elementary technical examinations and ranked first in total achievements in Weifang City. Not long ago, over 300 criminals in Guangdong participated in the higher-education self-study examinations, evoking positive reactions in society.

Turning labor reform institutions into special schools not only reforms the ideology of criminals and corrects their bad habits but also enables them to acquire cultural knowledge and work skills, thereby creating favorable conditions for them to return to society and obtain employment after release and greatly reducing the rate of repeat offenses. The rate of repeat offenders among criminals released after serving their sentences and undergoing reform is about 6 or 7 percent. Most released prisoners are law-abiding. Many of them are extremely honest and sacrifice themselves for others, some have become advanced workers and labor models, and others serve as plant directors, managers, engineers, and technicians.

In answer to the situation of development, China will gradually turn all labor reform institutions throughout the country into special reform and training schools. It is a strategic goal of China's labor reform work and a new development of our legal construction.

Mr Chairman, today China is in the process of introducing an overall economic reform and promoting the development of the socialist economy. In all possible ways, our government is trying to improve the material and cultural standards of living of the broad masses. In the 6 years since 1979, we have successfully solved the employment problem of over 40 million of the urban population and have created a favorable condition for the reduction and prevention of crimes. Though China's public security as a whole is good, much work needs to be done in the realm of crime prevention. China is gradually introducing the newest scientific and technological methods into the work of crime prevention. In short, while summarizing our own experiences, we must assimilate useful international developments before we can be more successful in crime prevention and make contributions to the international endeavor. Therefore, we look forward to more contacts with criminal judiciaries of the various countries in order to exchange experiences and strive for the reduction of crime and the welfare of the people.

6080/9738
CSO: 4005/399

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES TO ADOPT APPOINTMENT SYSTEM--Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA)-- Schools of higher learning will adopt the appointment system this year. Zhu Kaixuan, vice-minister of the State Education Commission, said that universities and colleges will first fix departments, majors and the amount of teaching staff needed. Special groups headed by university presidents will appoint professors, lecturers and teaching assistants according to their academic levels and teaching abilities. The new employment system will mean a more rational wage system related to different jobs, Zhu explained. He said that a reasonable proportion among professors, lecturers and assistants will be made. Universities and colleges which have more professors and researchers than needed will give their surplus senior teachers appropriate academic titles. These teachers will be encouraged to work in other schools of higher learning where they are needed, and they will get the same pay. Retired professors, associate professors, senior scientists and researchers will have their titles and full wages retained. Zhu Kaixuan said that the new system will be expanded to schools of all kinds and all other educational departments within 2 years. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 13 Mar 86 OW]/12766

COLLEGE STUDENTS TO GRADUATE--Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA)--A total of 308,000 college students and 11,000 postgraduates will graduate this year, according to the State Education Commission. Enterprises and departments across the country have demanded a total of 700,000 college graduates this year, more than double the actual figure. Graduates specializing in civil engineering, computer science, finance and English language are especially needed. Zhu Kaixuan, vice-minister of the State Education Commission, said that most graduates will be assigned to work in the fields of energy, communications, traffic, raw materials, agriculture, forestry, education, textiles and armaments industries. Zhu urged universities and colleges to assign more graduates to work in middle and primary schools, and secondary vocational and technical schools. The country is trying to make 9-year compulsory education universal and develop secondary vocational education, he explained. Most postgraduates expected to receive higher degrees this year will be assigned to work as university teachers and researchers, Zhu said. Qinghua and Shanghai Jiaotong Universities will continue to try out new assignment methods. Students will be recommended to employees according to their own preferences, but they will have to pass employment tests. This method will be expanded to two or three more universities this year, Zhu said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT 13 Mar 86 OW]/12766

FUNDS FOR PHD RESEARCH PROJECTS--Beijing, March 10 (XINHUA)--The State Education Commission allocated nearly 38 million yuan to universities and colleges for research projects for PhD candidates in 1985. The commission's special office assessed the amount of money needed for each project, replacing the previous practice in which the state allocated funds to universities according to a fixed proportion. More than 1,500 research projects from 88 universities and colleges were financed, accepting 59.4 percent of the applications. The projects were in the areas of philosophy, sociology, physics, engineering, agronomy and medicine. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 10 Mar 86 OW]/12766

CHINESE DICTIONARY COMPLETED--Chengdu, March 12 (XINHUA)--The compiling of the biggest-ever dictionary of Chinese characters has been completed after ten years' effort, and will soon be published by the Sichuan and Hubei dictionary publishing houses. The head of the compilation committee said here that the new dictionary contains even more entries than the prestigious "Kangxi Dictionary" published in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). The eight-volume "Dictionary of Chinese Characters" has 56,000 entries which run to 20 million Chinese characters, and the whole set will be published by 1989. The dictionary illustrates the different forms, pronunciations, meanings of the Chinese characters during different periods, and gives an account of their origins, evolution and how they were used in ancient books. The compilation work started in 1975 and was sponsored by the provincial governments of Sichuan and Hubei. Scholars from 15 universities were engaged in the work. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0840 GMT 12 Mar 86 OW] /12858

CSO: 4000/194

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HENAN SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION--The 19th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 13 March. Chairman Zhang Shude attended. Vice Chairman Yue Xiaoxia presided and made a speech. The meeting decided to convene the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress in Zhengzhou in late April. The meeting decided to appoint (Liu Yujie) vice governor of Henan and concurrently director of the provincial Rural Economic Work Committee. It decided to appoint (Zhao Zhengfu) vice governor of Henan. [Excerpts] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Mar 86 HK]/12766

CSO: 4005/529

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON UNHEALTHY WORK STYLE TENDENCIES

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Dec 85 p 1

[Article: "Yunnan Party Committee Holds Meeting on Improving the Work Style of Organs and Eliminating All Corruption"]

[Text] Yesterday morning in its organization auditorium, the Yunnan provincial party committee called a meeting of responsible comrades of provincial departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus to communicate the circular of the offices of the party Central Committee and State Council on solving some serious problems in the work style of organs and the resolution of the provincial party committee on its implementation, and it demanded that party and government organs of the provincial level earnestly improve the work style and eliminate all corrupt phenomena.

Assistant provincial party secretary Zhu Zhihui [2612 1807 6540] came to the meeting and relayed the contents of the circular and the provincial party committee's resolution and demands on its implementation. Assistant provincial party secretary Li Shuji [2621 2885 1015] made a statement. He declared: the party Central Committee's circular is an extremely important document. It is an important measure to fulfill the spirit of the National Party Congress, strengthen the building of a socialist spiritual civilization, earnestly rectify party and organ work styles, and eliminate all corrupt phenomena. We must improve understanding, unify thinking, give the matter our serious attention, and earnestly handle and solve the serious problems found in the organ work style today.

After discussing the rectification of unhealthy tendencies in a previous period in the course of fulfilling the spirit of the National Party Congress and launching an education in party spirit, Li Shuji, in line with the essence of the party Central Committee's circular and the provincial party committee's resolution and demands, focused on problems in the following four areas:

1. We must fully recognize the gravity and danger of the unhealthy tendencies in organs and guard against treating them lightly. Since party consolidation, the broad masses of Yunnan's party and government organ personnel have followed the party's line, principles, and policies in the new period; earnestly rectified the guiding ideological of affairs work; vigorously improved the work style; exerted an active effort in promoting the four modernizations, making the nation strong, and bringing prosperity to the people and the province;

and made obvious achievements. These constitute the main current of the state of our organs. However, we must realize that some serious problems in the work style of party and government organs incisively pointed out in the party Central Committee's circular exist to some extent in Yunnan's organs, and some of them are rather serious. Some units used foreign exchange to import high-grade passenger sedans and sold the old ones at a high price, thereby making a profit as well as getting new cars. Some units had many cars to start with, but they had to compete for new and high-grade ones and even luxury models. Others were indifferent toward the welfare of the people and unconcerned over production and education, but they showed a great interest in buying cars and squandered public money on pleasure trips, banquets, and gifts. Clever in using their brains and contriving ways, they organized groups and teams to travel abroad by turns, not because of the necessity of work but for personal relations and special considerations. Resorting to deceptions and inventing pretexts, they used public funds for profit, concentrating on money and wealth. Though only found among a few units and individuals, such corrupt phenomena and unhealthy tendencies have damaged the prestige of the party and government among the masses, undermined the party spirit and social mood, and blocked the progress of reform and the four modernizations program. The broad masses of cadres and people are very dissatisfied with such serious problems in our organ work style. If they are not firmly eliminated, we will surely sever ourselves from the masses and create grave consequences. Comrade Chen Yun said that the party style issue is an issue of the life and death of the ruling party. We must, from the height of politics, recognize the serious problems in today's organ work style and guard against treating them lightly. Thus, solving the serious problems in the organ work style is a major matter, a momentous issue determining whether the party committees and government organs of all levels can truly win the support of the people, propel more successfully the smooth progress of reform and all tasks, and safeguard and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity. It is of an extremely important political significance. We must fully recognize the gravity and danger of the unhealthy tendencies in the organs, fully realize the necessity and urgency of their solution, act with determination, adopt effective measures, and solve them as soon as possible.

2. Leading cadres and leading organs of all levels must serve as models. Beginning with ourselves, we must take the lead to improve the work style. Rectifying party style is the key to improving social mood. The fine style of party and government organs will have a key impact on the basic improvement of party style and social mood. All personnel of party and government organs, primarily leaders of the various levels, should clearly understand that we are the public servants of the people and that seeking no private gain, performing our duties honestly, and serving the people heart and soul are the very least that are expected of us. All party members, primarily leading cadres, should clearly understand that a CPC member always remains an ordinary member of the people and that he must place the interests of the party and the people above all else and must be the first to bear the hardships and the last to enjoy the comforts. To seek no perogatives is the rudimentary requirement of a party member. Leading cadres must do first what we ask the masses to do, and leading organs must carry out first what we ask the basic level to carry out. Leading comrades, from the provincial party committee and government to the various areas and branches, must be strict with themselves, start from themselves, and play an exemplary role in establishing a fine organ work style.

3. We must integrate the solution of the serious problems in organ work style with implementing the essence of the National Party Congress, strengthening the building of a socialist spiritual civilization, and promoting party consolidation. The unhealthy tendencies and corrupt phenomena all run counter to the socialist spiritual civilization, while overlooking ideological-political work and the building of a socialist spiritual civilization is the main source of the unhealthy party and organ styles. Thus, in solving the serious problems in the organ work style, we must take the spirit of the National Party Congress as the guide and integrate it with building a spiritual civilization, strengthening ideological-political work, and promoting party consolidation. We must focus on improving the ideological awareness of the broad masses of cadres and strengthening the party spirit of party members. These are the basic measures to combat the unhealthy tendencies and eliminate the corrupt phenomena, and we must persevere without letup.

4. While earnestly conducting ideological education, we must tighten party and government discipline and act in strict accordance with party rules and regulations and government discipline and laws. In terms of every leading comrade, every party member, and every cadre, the attitude toward the unhealthy tendencies and corrupt phenomena is a severe test, a main criterion by which to measure his awareness and his party spirit, and a momentous issue of principle involving the presence or absence of his political unity with the party Central Committee.

Comrade Li Shuji declared in conclusion: the provincial party committee believes that the party committees and groups of all levels and the broad masses of party members and cadres will, in the spirit of the party's high responsibility toward the people, be able to solve the serious problems in today's organ work style, earnestly rectify the unhealthy tendencies, and eliminate all corrupt phenomena.

Attending the meeting were leaders of the provincial party committee, advisory commission, discipline inspection commission, people's congress standing committee, people's government, and CPPCC and responsible comrades of the provincial departments, commissions, offices and bureaus, colleges and universities, mass organizations, and Kunming City's party and government organs.

6080/12859

CSO: 4005/394

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN HOLDS FORUM ON RECTIFYING WORK STYLES OF ORGANS

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Xu Wenjian [1776 2429 7003] and Huang Xi [7806 5045]: "Sichuan Implements the Party Central Committee's Circular and Improves the Work Style of Organs"]

[Text] After the offices of the party Central Committee and State Council issued a circular on solving the serious problems in the work style of organs, the Sichuan provincial party standing committee and its cadres at the vice governor level and above studied recently and discussed it earnestly and expressed views on its implementation.

During the study and discussion, all felt that, after party consolidation and a series of efforts in recent years, especially the numerous measures adopted by the province, results have been achieved in improving the work style of Sichuan's party and government organs. This is the main current. However, it must be realized that, in regard to problems in the six areas listed in the circular, though some clarifications and rectifications have been made and corrective measures are underway, they are still found to some extent in many areas and units and are fairly serious in a few departments and cadres. If not earnestly solved, these problems will inevitably alienate the broad masses, seriously damage the prestige of the party and government, and undermine the people's confidence in the reform and the "four modernizations." After a full discussion, all participants at the meeting expressed views on implementing the essence of the party Central Committee's circular and improving organ work style.

1. The leading groups of party committees (groups) and governments of all levels must earnestly study the party Central Committee's circular, improve understanding, make comparisons and self-examinations in connection with reality, and propose effective measures targeted at the problems. They must faithfully communicate the substance of the circular to all their working personnel, hear their views, and earnestly rectify the unhealthy tendencies.
2. Party and government organs of all levels must take immediate action and earnestly clarify the problems in six aspects listed in the circular. All violations of central and provincial regulations must be rectified immediately without delay. Where there is no clear provision, they must express opinions, make reports, and seek instructions.

3. They must uphold the principle of "simultaneous clarification, rectification, and construction" and produce results in correcting the unhealthy tendencies. The various provincial departments and municipal, prefectural, autonomous prefecture, and county party and government organs must, on the basis of earnest clarification, propose measures of improvement and formulate and publish relevant systems.

4. Party committees and governments of all levels must strengthen leadership, take bold actions level by level, and fulfill all tasks. The leading cadres of all levels must serve as models in improving the work style. They must strengthen regular and meticulous ideological-political work and strive for an obvious improvement in the work style of party and government organs in the near future.

Currently, the provincial party committee and government are in the course of clarifying the problems of passenger sedans and overseas trips.

6080/12859

CSO: 4005/394

SOUTHWEST REGION

CONFERENCE ON PARTY CONSOLIDATION IN SICHUAN RURAL AREAS

Changdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 85 p 1

/Article by Shen Zhenlian /3088 2182 5114/

/Text/ The subcommittee on party consolidation guidance under the Sichuan provincial party committee convened on 18 December a meeting of the responsible persons of the basic-level party consolidation inspection teams to work out an operational program for the teams.

The 20 basic-level party consolidation inspection teams of the subcommittee on party consolidation guidance under the provincial party committee are scheduled to leave in a few days for the various localities to begin their work. Before their departure, Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke on the problems of party consolidation in the villages and the mission of the inspection teams. He said that the principal mission of the inspection teams is to find out about the progress of party consolidation at the basis levels where they work, sum up the experience of representative cases, keep abreast of the trends, listen to the views of all sides, and report with recommendations to the provincial party committee's subcommittee on party consolidation guidance.

Comrade Nie Ronggui said the success of party consolidation depends on precise ideological guidelines provided by the leadership at every level, especially the county party committee, and on its convictions and the effectiveness of its measures of implementation. Judging by the existing conditions as reported, the various localities have accomplished their mission of party consolidation. But some counties still lack ideological clarity on combining party consolidation with the reforms and the economic construction and have not identified the problems to be resolved in connection with the party consolidation work of their respective localities or units. Some are too anxious to accomplish all at once the party consolidation in the districts, townships, and villages instead of starting with pilot programs. If these problems were not resolved, the quality of party consolidation would be jeopardized. Once there, the inspection teams should help the localities do their job thoroughly as required by the plans laid down by the CPC Central Committee and the Sichuan provincial party committee.

According to Comrade Nie Ronggui, the crucial points of party consolidation at the basic levels are as follows: first, implement the provisions of document No 1 issued by the CPC Central Committee. Rectify the guiding ideology of operations through party consolidation so as to remove all ideological obstructions blocking the implementation of the document No 1 and to enhance the second-stage reform of the villages. Second, do a good job on education on ideals, purposes, and discipline to put an end to malpractices. The malpractice in the villages are found mainly in two areas, namely, profiteering by those in power and bullying the masses by mandatory order. Of course, our superiors are responsible for some of the problems. During the progress of party consolidation, reforms must be carried out wherever necessary, whether at the top echelon or the lowest echelon. Third, build up better contingents of leaders, harmonize the relationship between all the sectors of work at the basic level, and make the organization healthy and sound.

5360/12276

CSO: 4005/436

NORTH REGION

BEIJING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING BEGINS

SK171155 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The 27th Standing Committee meeting of the 8th Municipal People's Congress opened on 4 March. The meeting decided to convene the Fifth Session of the Eighty Municipal People's Congress in mid-May this year.

Zhao Fei, chairman of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting, at which participants heard and examined in succession the work report given by He Fangbo, acting chief procurator of the Municipal People's Procuratorate; the report given by Liu Yunfeng, acting president of the municipal Higher People's Court, on dealing blows to serious economic crimes; and the report given by Feng Mingwei, vice mayor of the municipality, on implementing the "provisions" on fire prevention. They expressed their satisfaction with the progress made by the municipality in dealing blows to serious economic crimes and with the attention paid by the municipality to fire prevention work.

At the meeting, participants pointed out: Beijing Municipality is the capital of our country, and it is very important for it to be successful in fire prevention work. The departments and units concerned should earnestly implement the responsibility system in the work and deal with practical problems cropping up, because the hidden perils at present are still serious. Efforts should be made to accelerate the pace in building the basic facilities of fire prevention, to concentrate on establishing the managerial provisions in this regard, and to reduce the number of fire accidents as much as possible in order to ensure the smooth progress in various undertakings taken by the capital.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, including Pan Yan, Fan Jin, Ma Yaojin, Hou Jingru, She Diqing, Chen Mingshao, Zhang Dazhong, Xin Jun, Rong Yi, and Xia Qinlin. Attending the meeting as observers were responsible persons from the departments concerned under the Municipal People's Government and from the People's Congress Standing Committees of various counties and districts.

The meeting was continuing on 5 March.

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CSO: 4005/545

NORTH REGION

BEIJING FACES SHORTAGE OF CLASSROOMS, VIEWS SOLUTIONS

HK080502 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 8 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Hu Sigang]

[Text] Faced with a bulging school-age population, some of Beijing's primary schools may be able to offer only half-day classes if more facilities are not provided, a source close to the Beijing Education Bureau told CHINA DAILY.

By 1993, the city's school-age population is expected to be 50 per cent more than now.

There were 763,000 pupils at the end of last year. The number is expected to increase by an average 48,000 per year, reaching 1.147 million in 1993. But after that, a decline is expected, dropping 28,000 a year to 951,000 in the year 2000, a research report says.

During the past, there will be a serious shortage of classrooms. There are now 4,168 primary schools in Beijing with 30,769 classrooms serving 25,859 classes. The 4,910 extra classrooms are used for music, reading and recreation.

The number of classes will jump to 35,459 in 1993, a yearly average increase of 1,200, each class containing 40 pupils. About 4,700 additional classrooms will be needed then, the research report says.

The shortage is more serious in some areas than other.

In 1993, urban primary pupils will number 608,000, up 84 per cent from the present 330,000. The increase in rural students will be only 26 per cent, from 428,000 to 539,000.

At present, children in Beijing generally attend schools in their own neighbourhood. Therefore, the shortage of classrooms is keenest in some densely populated districts.

It is estimated that starting next year some schools in East City District may have to divide some students into two groups, each going to school for only half a day. The following year, half of the East City District schools may have to follow suit, and in 1990 the practice may be general for grades one through four.

Some parents worry that their children may have no one to look after them at home, and some teachers worry that the quality of education may drop.

The municipal government, including the city's education bureau, is tackling the problem. Already schools have been ordered to stop renting out space to noneducational businesses.

Some middle schools may be converted into primary schools, especially those that were upgraded from primary schools after another population bulge in the early 70's.

Other possibilities: shifting pupils to fill out classes that have fewer than 40, building new classrooms and expanding and refitting some old ones.

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CSO: 4005/202

NORTH REGION

BEIJING REPORTS EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN 1985

SK030812 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The CPC Central Committee's decision on reform of the educational structure has spread throughout our municipality's education front like a warm spring wind. A new situation of vigorous development has emerged in education work, and achievements in 10 fields were scored last year.

The municipality's work of popularizing primary school education was completed and approved, and its various targets all reached the standards as formulated by the former Ministry of Education. Last year the primary school student enrollment rate reached 99.82 percent, and continuous attendance rate was 99.8 percent. A total of 98 percent of the students passed examinations; 1.5 percent failed to advance to the next grade.

Education for mentally retarded children was developed fairly rapidly. Schools which opened reading classes for mentally retarded children increased from 28 in 1984 to 47 in 1985 (of which 3 are schools especially for mentally retarded children). The number of classes and children both increased by nearly 100 percent over 1984.

Remarkable results were achieved in the secondary educational restructuring, and vocational senior middle schools developed steadily. Last year the ratio of students admitted to ordinary senior middle schools to those admitted to vocational and technical schools was 1 to 1.14, thus prefulfilling by 2 years the requirement as stipulated in the municipality's plan. During the past years, the employment rate of vocational senior middle school graduates was higher than 92 percent, and it reached 95 percent last year.

Preschool education was further developed. Last year, 57 nurseries and kindergartens covering an area of 26,000 square meters were built. Expanded or reconstructed areas of nurseries and kindergartens totaled 19,000 square meters. This enabled some 8,000 more children to enroll. At present the municipality has 5,011 nurseries and kindergartens of various types in both urban and rural areas, with the number of children totaling 387,000 (including 11,000 children in family-run nurseries). Of these nurseries and kindergartens, 2,736, with 296,000 children, are in urban areas, an increase of 18,000 over 1984.

New achievements were scored in the reform of the teaching of primary and middle schools. Last year 189 middle schools and 201 primary schools in urban and rural areas throughout the province experimented with reform of various teaching methods. At present four schools in the municipality are trying out the reform of "5-year, 4-year, and 3-year" school system. A total of 94 primary schools popularized the mathematics teaching experience of Ma Xinlan, and 102 primary schools popularized the language teaching experience of Lu Jingxian.

Computer education developed rapidly. By the end of last year, middle schools throughout the municipality had 1,265 computers, more than doubling the 1984 figure, and some 10,000 students had taken computer courses as electives. Primary schools had 655 microcomputers, an increase of more than 600 percent over 1984, and 98 schools launched extra-curricular computer activities. Thirteen vocational senior middle schools throughout the municipality opened specialized computer courses, with the number of students totaling 1,109. Secondary teacher training schools were equipped with 208 microcomputers, and more than 500 students took computer courses as electives.

New progress was made in the professional training of primary and middle school teachers. Since 1982, 2,579 primary school teachers have acquired the schooling level of a secondary teacher training institution through advanced courses. Another 3,248 teachers are attending such courses. A total of 5,844 middle school teachers have acquired college education through advanced courses, and another 4,700 teachers are attending such courses at college level or above.

Marked results were achieved in the support to education by society. Last year many departments and units throughout the municipality actively established ties with primary and middle schools, and nurseries and kindergartens, and did solid work for the development of education. Departments under the municipal economic commission organized 802 enterprises to establish ties with 972 primary and middle schools, and nurseries and kindergartens, and donated 17.3 million yuan in cash or materials to support education. The municipal agricultural office collected 1 million yuan to support the primary schools in rural and remote mountainous areas in particular.

Teaching facilities of primary and middle schools showed further improvement. Last year various district and county education departments repaired 120,000 square meters of shabby school buildings, and rebuilt or newly built 4,500 classrooms. At present shabby school buildings amount to less than 2 percent of the total school buildings of the municipality. At the same time, they repaired or bought 200,000 desks and chairs, and 25,000 pieces of furniture, such as laboratory desks and chairs, and cabinets to store instruments and equipment.

Achievements were scored in supporting teacher training schools. Last year the municipality and various districts and counties invested 3.2 million yuan in building classrooms, laboratories, music rooms, and dormitories, totaling 23,800 square meters in floor space, for 8 secondary teacher training schools. In addition, 240,000 yuan was invested in purchasing books, pictures, and musical instruments for teacher training schools.

NORTH REGION

HEBEI COUNTY PARTY SECRETARY ATTENDS COLLEGE

OWO40904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0855 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] Shijiazhuang, March 4 (XINHUA)--The secretary of the Communist Party Committee in Fucheng County in north China's Hebei Province has become one of the top students in a college.

Zhu Zhiwu, 46, achieved two "firsts" in philosophy and political economy among 100 students in a special training class for government officials run by Hebei University.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has been emphasizing the importance of making cadres at various levels better educated and more professionally competent.

All the students had competed in college entrance examinations before they began college in the fall of 1984.

The two-year course offers nine compulsory subjects including philosophy, political economy, world history, economic management, history of Chinese literature and modern Chinese language.

While others are engaged in full-time study, Zhu has to work and study early in the morning and evening as well as on Sundays and holidays. However busy he was, he never missed a class and during one year's study he managed to finish all the homework totaling 700,000 words.

Before he became the party secretary, he taught himself all the subjects required in the middle school. When he was put in charge of the county's agriculture in 1977, he read books concerning plant cultivation, plant protection, soil science and meteorology. He said that he attended the college not for fame but for useful knowledge to guide his work.

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CSO: 4000/193

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS MEETING ON PARTY BRANCH CONSTRUCTION

SK100537 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] The regional conference on the work of building the grassroots party organizations in the rural and pastoral areas pointed out that in the new historical period, the grassroots party organizations in the rural and pastoral areas should fundamentally focus their work on persisting in the four basic principles, serving the reform of the rural and pastoral economic structure and the development of the commodity economy, helping the peasants and herdsmen become rich in a step-by-step manner, serving the two civilizations, and bringing into full play their role as a fighting force in building new socialist, modernized rural and pastoral areas.

The conference concluded in Hohhot on 7 March. The conference consciously summed up and exchanged experiences in building the grassroots party organizations in the rural and pastoral areas, analyzed the current situation of the grassroots party organizations in the rural and pastoral areas, and studied issues concerning further strengthening the building of the grassroots party organizations in order to suit the demands of the rural and pastoral reforms.

The conference pointed out: Over the past few years, more than 300,000 party members of some 20,000 rural and pastoral grassroots party organizations have taken the initiative in making contributions to eliminating the influence of the leftist ideology, leading the rural and pastoral reforms, and creating a new situation in the rural and pastoral areas. Thus, our region's rural and pastoral grassroots party organizations have embarked on a new path of sound development. After reforming the rural and pastoral structure, some people with confused ideas about the position and functions of the grassroots party organizations began to neglect the work of building the grassroots party organizations. They only paid attention to the work of specialized households to the neglect of party branches when they conducted inspections among the grassroots areas. This wrong tendency seriously interfered with the work of building the grassroots party organizations.

The conference stressed: The party committees and the organizational departments at all levels should put the stress on the work in five fields in carrying out the rural and pastoral party rectification: First, they should strengthen the leading bodies of the grassroots party organizations in line with the method of giving guidance to different cases. Second, they should vigorously attend to education for party members in order to comprehensively upgrade the quality of the party members. Third, they should adopt various measures for vitalizing the party's regular activities. Fourth, they should take the initiative in recruiting party members, showing prudence at the same time, in order to gradually improve the component and structure of the ranks of party members in the rural and pastoral areas. Fifth, they should properly readjust the installations of the grassroots party organizations in order to further suit the situation of the rural and pastoral reforms and the changing situation in which the party member adopt various methods to conduct activities.

Zhou Rongchang, Standing Committee member of the regional CPC Committee and director of the Organizational Department of the regional CPC Committee, presided over the conference. But he, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the conference.

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CSO: 4005/519

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL COMMENTARY ON GRASSROOTS PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

SK110344 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Station commentary: "Further Strengthen the Rural and Pastoral Grassroots Party Organizations"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the grassroots party organizations in the rural and pastoral areas of the region have brought into better play their role as a fighting force and have taken the initiative to make contributions in the course of leading the rural and pastoral reforms, guiding the peasants and herdsmen to seek prosperity through hard work, and creating a new situation in rural and pastoral work.

Practices have proven that the majority of the grassroots party organizations in the rural and pastoral areas of the region are good or comparatively good. However, many problems still exist in which the building of the grassroots party organizations does not suit the demands of the new situation and the new tasks. We must immediately solve these problems. Therefore, conscientiously strengthening the rural and pastoral grassroots organizations is an important task ahead of the CPC committees at all levels. We must arduously and solidly do a lot of specific work to strengthen the grassroots party organizations. In order to achieve the work of strengthening the building of the grassroots party organizations, we must grasp two key tasks such as upgrading understanding and strengthening leadership. With regard to upgrading our understanding, we should fully understand the importance of the work of building the grassroots party organizations. As everybody knows, since the economic construction is the key task of the entire party, the party committees at all levels should firmly attend to it. But, some leading comrades only paid attention to the economic construction to the neglect of party building. This is a wrong, harmful tendency. We must clearly know that the party is the key force for guiding the four modernizations drive, and that the rural and pastoral grassroots party organizations are the basic force of the party in the rural and pastoral areas, play a role in directly disseminating and implementing the party's principles and policies in the rural and pastoral areas, and play a leading role in organizing forces to conduct the two civilizations in the rural and pastoral areas. In order to achieve

the economic construction, we must attach primary importance to party building. The economic construction cannot be ensured until we achieve party building. With regard to strengthening leadership, the party committees at all levels should place the building of rural and pastoral grassroots party organizations on the main work agenda. The party committees at all levels should do more solid work instead of uttering empty talks. Each higher level should do solid work for the next lower level instead of only giving explanations. They should vigorously grasp the propaganda on the advanced experiences and typical cases, further find out and solve the problems generally existing in the building of the grassroots party organizations, show concern for the grassroots party members and cadres, and help them eliminate difficulties.

The banner and county CPC committees have taken on the extremely important responsibility for strengthening the rural and pastoral grassroots party organizations. Thus, the principal leaders should personally grasp the work, responsible leaders should spare no efforts to grasp the work, and other leaders should timely grasp the work. So long as the party committees at all levels across the region pay full attention to the work of the grassroots party organizations, we will certainly be able to further strengthen the rural and pastoral grassroots party organizations.

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CSO: 4005/518

NORTH REGION

SHANXI RADIO ON CARRYING OUT POLICY ON PARTY STYLE

HK051601 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Station commentary: "Rigidly Carry Out the Party's Policy--on Vigorously Straightening Out Party Style"]

[Excerpts] Investigating cases and straightening out party style is an arduous and complicated task. To achieve the expected results, we must adhere to the following two points: 1) We must resolutely, continuously, and vigorously straighten out party style, and never relax our efforts in this respect. 2) We must adopt a sober and objective attitude, seriously verify facts, and properly implement policies.

To properly implement policies, the most essential thing is that we must adhere to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and act in strict accordance with party discipline and state laws.

It is necessary to protect those cadres and masses who expose problems and report offences to the authorities, to prevent retaliation and framed-up charges, and to avoid confusion caused by those who deliberately play tricks.

In investigating and dealing with cases, we must conduct investigation and study seriously and earnestly verify facts so that the handling of every case can stand the judgment of time.

In investigating cases and straightening out party style, we must pay attention to drawing three distinctions: 1) We must draw a distinction between wrong and rights. 2) We must draw a distinction between ordinary and serious problems in malpractices. 3) We must draw a distinction between mistakes in one's work and malpractices.

Policy and tactics are the life of the party. In investigating cases and straightening out party style, leaders at all levels must earnestly study the party's policies, regulations and law, correctly master them, and resolutely implement them, so as to ensure the healthy development of straightening out party style in an all-around way.

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CSO: 4005/518

NORTH REGION

SHANXI MEETING DISCUSSES CADRE WORK ISSUES

HK210311 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Excerpts] A provincial forum on cadre work, convened by the organization department of the provincial CPC committee, concluded in Taiyuan on 20 March. The meeting seriously studied the spirit of central document No 4 and put forward a number of views on the province's implementation of the central circular:

1. It is necessary to seriously appreciate the spirit of the central circular and tangibly strengthen leadership. The party committees and the organization and personnel departments must focus on appreciating a number of basic points imbuing central document No 4. They must clearly understand the relationships between promoting and employing cadres on the one hand and cadre work as a whole on the other, between correcting unhealthy trends in the promotion and employment of cadres on the one hand and striving for a fundamental turn in party style and social mood on the other, and between doing a good job in cadre work and carrying out all-round reforms.

The party committees at all levels must regard implementing the spirit of the central circular as an important item of work. The organization and personnel departments must regard implementing the spirit of the central circular as a key task for this year and get a thoroughly good grasp of it.

2. Actively and steadily carry out an inspection of cadre promotion and employment. The inspection should be focused on certain conspicuous manifestations pointed out in the central circular and on the provincial CPC committee's supplementary points for implementing the central circular. The province must draw up plans in connection with reality and get a thoroughly good grasp of this inspection.

3. It is necessary to grasp typical examples in light of local conditions and apply them to spur the whole effort and gain tangible results.

4. The organization and personnel departments must step up their own building and be models in implementing the central circular and in correcting party style.

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CSO: 4005/545

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN DEPUTIES INSPECT WORK OF COURTS, PROCURATORATES

SK220402 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] From 17 to 21 March, the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee organized some people's deputies to form three groups to inspect the procuratorates and courts to examine their work of dealing blows to serious economic criminals. These units included the Municipal People's Procuratorate and its divisional procuratorate, the Municipal Higher and Intermediate People's Courts, and the Heping and Tanggu District People's Procuratorates and the People's Courts.

The deputies held that the procuratorates and courts at all levels throughout the municipality have overcome all sorts of difficulties in the past 2 years, taken the initiative in making concentrated efforts to investigate and handle a number of fairly serious cases, and retrieved several millions of economic losses for the state. In the course of handling cases, they have basically managed to clarify facts, provide ample evidence, go through legal procedures, and mete out proper punishment.

The deputies pointed out: At present, the tasks of dealing blows to economic criminals are still very arduous. It is hoped that the procuratorates and courts will conscientiously study the legal knowledge, vigorously train the ranks of cadres and policemen to improve their professional skills, continue to improve the quality of handling cases, dare to tackle difficult problems, enforce the laws impartially, adhere to the principle that all people are equal before the law, and strictly avoid letting economic criminals escape punishment.

The people's deputies also called on the relevant government departments to strengthen management over Tianjin's economic organizations and contracts, stop up economic criminal loopholes, comprehensively tackle all economic problems, persist in the principle of grasping construction work on the one hand and grasping the legal system on the other, and deepen the activities of dealing blows to economic criminals.

Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the forum on the inspection work. Bai Hua, Li Zhongyuan, Liu Zengkun, Xu Ming, Fan Quan, Han Tianyao, Yu Fujing, and Shi Jian, vice chairmen of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, participated in the inspection activity.

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

BEIJING UNIVERSITY STUDENTS EXPELLED--Beijing, March 19 (AFP)--University and colleges here have expelled 249 students this year for lax study habits and "bourgeois thought and lifestyle," an official newspaper reported Wednesday. Since last winter the 76 universities and colleges in Beijing had dismissed 249 students, 70 percent for failing to pass exams due to bad study habits and over indulgence in card playing and other forms of enjoyment, the BEIJING DAILY said. "In addition there were a fairly large number of students who were corrupted by bourgeois worship of money and decadent living, or stole, or fought with others and refused to mend their ways, or even broke the law," the newspaper said. Such students accounted for 99 percent of those expelled, said the newspaper, which failed to say why the remaining 1 percent had been dismissed. Those dismissed accounted for 0.2 percent of Beijing's 120,000 college and university students, the report said. Beijing campuses were at the forefront last autumn of a spate of student protests that included the shouting of anti-Japanese slogans and criticism of nepotism within the Communist Party. Chinese officials denied that those involved in the protests had been dismissed. Since the beginning of this term, colleges and universities had strengthened discipline, advocating good study habits, good ideology, wisdom and physical training, the report said. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1419 GMT 19 Mar 86 HK]/12766

SHANXI SENDS STUDENTS ABROAD--Taiyuan, March 11 (XINHUA)--Shanxi Province, China's leading coal producer, will send from 300 to 500 people to study abroad over the next five years, according to a provincial official here today. These people, under the age of 30 and with college education at home, will be sent to the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, Japan, Britain, France and the Soviet Union. Their majors at foreign universities will include coal industry, electric and mechanical engineering, electronics, light industry and management. "Shanxi has never sent so many people to study abroad in such a short period of time," the official told XINHUA. He noted that a lack of qualified scientists and technicians remains a problem for Shanxi in its economic development. The province is planning a language-training center to help those selected learn foreign languages. To meet the increasing needs for professionally capable scientists and technicians, Shanxi Province opened six colleges in the past five years, said the official. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 11 Mar 86 OW] /12858

WREATH LAID AT SOVIET-MONGOL MONUMENT--To mark the 68th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet army, Zhang Runshen, vice governor of the province; (Yuan Jingmei), representative of the Hebei Branch of the Sino-USSR Friendship Association; (Geng Shangzeng), deputy commissioner of the Zhangjiakou Prefecture Administrative Office; (Ai Runbiao), vice mayor of Zhangjiakou City; responsible comrades of Zhangbei County, and responsible comrades of departments concerned went to the monument to the revolutionary martyrs of the Soviet-Mongolian United Army in Zhangbei County on the morning of 22 February to lay a wreath for the Soviet Red Army revolutionary martyrs who sacrificed themselves during the War of Resistance against Japan. The satin ribbon on the wreath read "Eternal Glory to the Soviet Red Army Revolutionary Martyrs Who Sacrificed Themselves During the Anti-Fascist War." After the wreath-laying ceremony, leading comrades of various levels listened to the summarized report on the monument to the revolutionary martyrs of the Soviet-Mongolian United Army, and paid a visit to the martyrs' mausoleum. [Text] [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Feb 86 SK] /12858

SPEECH ON PARTY RECTIFICATION--This morning, the municipal CPC Committee held a meeting on party rectification. At the meeting, Comrade Wang Xudong, Standing Committee member of the municipal CPC Committee, summed up the second-stage party rectification work of the municipality in the past year, and made arrangements for the grassroots party rectification work which will be conducted comprehensively next year. He pointed out: In conducting party rectification among grassroots units, we should give prominence to the rectification of party style, and should actually solve the malpractice of taking advantage of powers, positions, and various convenient conditions to seek personal gain at public expense, which has aroused indignation among the masses. Those units which have already finished the party rectification work should also concentrate much energy on rectifying party style. [Text] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 9 Mar 86 SK] /12858

TIANJIN STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS--The 26th Standing Committee meeting of the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress continued yesterday. The meeting examined and discussed a motion raised by five Standing Committee members of the Municipal People's Congress, including Shi Jian, on the draft stipulations concerning the procedures of formulating Tianjin Municipality's local laws and regulations, and decided to submit them to the 5th session of the 10th Municipal People's Congress for examination and discussions. The meeting examined and discussed a motion raised by five Standing Committee members of the Municipal People's Congress on revising some clauses of the article No 6 of the provisional regulations concerning the work system of the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and made a relevant resolution. The meeting participants heard and discussed a report given by (Xu Chengmin), deputy director of the General Office of the Municipal People's government, with the entrustment of the municipal people's government, on handling the motions, suggestions, criticism and opinions raised by the deputies at the 3d session of the 10th Municipal People's Congress and adopted a report on personnel appointments and removals. The meeting ended yesterday. [Text] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 7 Mar 86 SK] /12858

NORTHEAST REGION

JOB PERFORMANCE STRESSED IN CADRE EVALUATION

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Jiang Zhaoyuan [1203 3564 6678]: "A Cadre's Actual Performance Should Be the Criterion by Which He Is Evaluated"]

[Text] The standard for making use of personnel is the criterion by which we evaluate cadres; it varies from era to era. In describing the hiring standard of the new era, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that "the most important political requirement is that it bring benefits to the people, contribute to the development of the productive forces, and promote the cause of socialism." Comrade Hu Yaobang also stated that "the ideological consciousness of current Communist Party members should be manifested in their effort to guide the masses in striving for a more prosperous China--an important criterion by which the ideological awareness and competence of our cadres are measured."

Contribution to the Four Modernizations Is the Objective Criterion by Which We Evaluate a Cadre's Competence

Marxism holds that a person's value lies not only in his existence and the recognition accorded him by society but also in the contribution he makes to society and the people. Cadres of various levels are the servants of the people who systematize and administer the socialist endeavor. It is only natural that we evaluate a cadre by the contribution he makes to the people. His contribution to the four modernizations is the actual performance by a cadre in fulfilling his duties; it is the most reliable indication of a cadre's capability and the most tangible embodiment of the pragmatic policy that we pursue in evaluating cadres. Therefore, his contribution to the four modernizations should be a major factor in evaluating, selecting, and assigning work to cadres.

Job Performance Embodies a Cadre's Character and Capability

In selecting and assigning work to cadres our party has stressed both character and capability. "Character" refers to a person's political background, ideology, and moral conduct as well as his willingness to serve the four modernizations and the people. "Capability" refers to a person's level of education, training, professional competence, and organizational and leadership ability. Character and capability are not one and the same; however, there exists between the two a dialectical unity. A cadre may, and should, possess both qualities.

What, then, should be the criterion by which we evaluate a cadre's character and capability? Comrade Chen Yun's view on this issue is that in evaluating a cadre's character and capability we should focus on how he fulfills his responsibilities. Generally speaking, a cadre who has performed well in the construction of the four modernizations is also sound in character and strong in capability. The unity between his character and capability is manifested through actual performance as he fulfills his duties. Those who are indifferent to the four modernizations and perfunctory about their duties in spite of strong capabilities cannot be expected to perform exceptionally well; they are unsound in character. On the other hand, there are cadres who, despite their enthusiasm, diligence, and conscientiousness, have not been able to improve the conditions of their workplace; they are incompetent. This is why we hold that in evaluating a cadre's character and capability we should focus on his job performance.

A cadre's job performance is determined by many factors. In addition to objective factors, the person should have revolutionary zeal and conscientiousness and be equipped with the cultural, scientific, and vocational know-how and the leadership quality essential to fulfilling his responsibilities. These various factors should be reflected in his actual job performance. A cadre's performance is dependent upon his character and capability, which in turn are affected by his work experience. Character and competence are essential to satisfactory job performance, which in turn embodies the two qualities. Therefore, in evaluating a cadre we should stress his actual job performance instead of adhering to the obsolete method of taking his politics, ideology, ability, and performance all into account.

In Evaluating a Cadre We Should Foster the Belief That an "Absence of Merit Is Equivalent to Having Erred"

For a long time, due to "leftist" ideology, we have been unable to break away from obsolete ideas and methods in evaluating cadres. In some localities and agencies, the same treatment is given to cadres who perform well and those who do not. As no clear distinction is made between merit and error and no rule is observed in meting out rewards and punishments, cadres have been able to remain "glued" to their posts as long as they do not blunder. This factor has obstructed the process of evaluating and assigning work to cadres.

Many of our cadres are driven, hard-working, and innovative achievers who have made a tangible contribution to the cause of socialism; however, in some departments and agencies, there are also those who cling to their titles but are indifferent to their duties. Some are ignorant and incompetent while others are lazy and unproductive. Some are pompous, boastful, and reluctant to work hard while others are passive and overly conservative. For many years, these people have worked "not for accomplishments but rather for an absence of errors"; therefore, they feel that they should be awarded, "if not for their accomplishments and efforts, at least for their labor." The attitude of working "not for accomplishments but rather for an absence of errors" reflects a passive mentality that is cowardly, unindustrious,

despicable, and incompatible with the progressive spirit of the proletariat. How can we assume that a cadre who is not conscientious about and dedicated to the cause of the revolution will fulfill his responsibilities in an earnest manner? Can he justify the great trust placed in him by the party and the people? Lack of tangible contributions on the part of a leading cadre should be considered a serious mistake (although it is not the same as committing errors of a political, economic, or stylistic nature) because it indicates that he has violated the trust of the party and the people and endangered the work of the party.

There exists another phenomenon that is worthy of our attention. For a long time, those cadres who are talented, competent, farsighted, and innovative were criticized, mistrusted, and suppressed because they had the courage to speak up, initiated new phases, and took charge; on the other hand, those who remained overly cautious and reluctant to reform were regarded as "trustful" and "mature" simply because they managed not to blunder. This phenomenon has fostered the belief that in assigning work to cadres one should "give priority to those whose services are neither meritorious nor dishonorable, guard against those whose services are both meritorious and dishonorable, and stay away from those whose accomplishments outweigh their errors." Such is still the typical attitude of certain localities and agencies in evaluating, selecting, and assigning work to cadres that they have failed to distinguish right from wrong and be fair and just in meting out rewards and punishments. We must rectify this phenomenon so that more and more cadres who are sound in character and strong in capability can assume leadership responsibilities and devote themselves to the party and the people.

The "Resolution on Economic Reform" issued by the 3d Plenum of the 12th Party Central Committee points out that in assigning work to cadres party committees of various levels must "conduct careful evaluations, be freed from obsolete ideas, and refrain from being fastidious and engaging in factionalism." This approach is certain to enable a large number of outstanding cadres to assume responsibilities.

Great changes must be made in the way we educate our cadres so that their work style, method, and system may be improved to meet the demands of the economic reforms. In evaluating a cadre we should refrain from overemphasizing the strengths and weaknesses of his personality but should instead look for his contributions to the four modernizations. This approach alone can bring about the "four transformations" of our cadres and expedite socialist modernization.

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NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG DISMANTLES NONPERMANENT ORGANIZATIONS

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Bian Wei [6708 0251]: "Fifty-four Nonpermanent Provincial Organs Disbanded"]

[Text] This paper has learned that the provincial party committee and the provincial government recently disbanded 54 nonpermanent organizations.

At the request of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, their respective offices and the provincial planning council issued a "Bulletin on Consolidating Nonpermanent Organizations Directly Affiliated with the Province." The "Bulletin" pointed out that party and political agencies directly affiliated with the province had been overseeing more than 100 nonpermanent organizations. However, as the economic reform makes headway, the administrative procedure is simplified and political departments have disengaged themselves from enterprise affairs; as a result, it is becoming increasingly obvious that the existence of nonpermanent organizations interferes with normal administrative procedures. This is why the provincial party committee and the provincial government decided to streamline and consolidate these organizations.

A number of organizations have been retained, including those that had been formed at the request of the state, those formed by the provincial party committee and the provincial government to oversee work in specialized fields of study, and those that cannot be disbanded at the present stage because their work involves a number of agencies and departments. All organizations whose function can be assumed by operative agencies and whose work, although involving a number of agencies and departments, may be terminated have been disbanded; their respective duties are being fulfilled by various operative departments.

The "Bulletin" instructs that the staffs of retained and temporarily retained nonpermanent organizations be streamlined to under 10 members each. It also instructs that, in principle, nonpermanent organizations, for which no special staffs and funding will be provided, must have their day-to-day operations administered by supervisory departments and that when additional personnel is needed temporary forces may be formed by borrowing from concerned departments. The "Bulletin" also stresses that nonpermanent organizations should be put under better management and a stricter evaluation system. From now on, the forming of nonpermanent organizations must be approved by the provincial party committee and the provincial government. The "Bulletin" also instructs various cities, localities, and counties to streamline and consolidate those nonpermanent organizations under their jurisdiction.

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION HOLDS PLENUM

SK140220 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress held its Third Plenary meeting on 13 March. The meeting heard the work report of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee made by Guo Mingguang, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; the work report of the Jilin Provincial Higher People's Court made by Wang Hongmo, president of the Provincial Higher People's Court; and the work report of the Jilin Provincial People's Procuratorate made by (Zheng Hesheng), deputy chief procurator of the Provincial People's Procuratorate, entrusted by Chief Procurator Li Xiangwu.

Executive chairmen of the meeting were Zhao Xiu, Cheng Shengsan, Wu Duo, Cui Lin, Wang Jiren, Dong Su, Rengqinzhamusu, Xu Yuancun, (Li Bowen), (Liu Yujie), and (Wang Jinjiang). Cheng Shengsan presided over the meeting.

The members participating in the Fourth Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee attended yesterday's meeting as observers. The deputies held group meetings to discuss these three reports in the afternoon.

/9274
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NORTHEAST REGION

ARTICLE STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF 'INTELLECTUAL LABOR'

Shenyang GONGCHAN DANGYUAN [COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER] in Chinese No 23,
8 Dec 85 pp 18-20

[Unattributed article: "How To Be a Good Party Member in the New Era:
Knowledge Is Wealth--A Discussion on Respecting Knowledge and Talent"]

[Text] Today, the central mission of the party is to lead the people toward the four modernizations and implement a series of reforms for the purpose of realizing the four modernizations. This is the strategic policy toward establishing a socialism with Chinese characteristics. How do we realize the four modernizations and implement reforms? Besides relying on correct party lines, guidances, and policies, the key lies in a knowledge of the natural and social sciences and in talent, that is, those who have a knowledge of the natural and social sciences and can put their knowledge to practical use. Therefore, in a new historical era, a party member must possess the lofty ideals of communism, maintain a concept of total devotion to serving the people, and be actively involved in the revolutionary movement; a Communist Party member must also clearly recognize the importance of knowledge and talent, consciously respect knowledge and ability, and set an example for others in showing respect for knowledge and ability.

Never Underestimate Functions of Intellectuals and of Mental Labor

To respect knowledge and ability ultimately means to respect scientific and cultural knowledge and those directly responsible for them, that is, the intellectuals and those who do mental work.

In recent years, the party Central Committee adopted a series of steps to implement the party's policies toward intellectuals; these include improving the status and treatment of intellectuals in political as well as in everyday life. These policies and practices have the full support of the general public, including intellectuals. But even now there are some comrades, including some party members, who are confused. For example, some comrades have pointed out that "real values are created by those who use physical labor, like workers and farmers. Intellectuals sit in offices, they use pens and rulers, and they write and draw. What values can they create?" Some even say that "intellectuals do not work as hard

as workers and farmers, but they earn more money than workers and farmers; that is unfair." Obviously if these confused ideas are not clarified, we cannot begin to talk about showing respect for knowledge and ability.

Then how should we treat intellectuals and mental work under socialist conditions? According to the Marxist viewpoint, labor as a means for people to make a living, has always included physical labor as well as mental labor (intellectual work). This holds true even in primitive societies. Marx said: "If an individual's brain cannot control the movements of his muscles, then he is rendered totally ineffective. Just as in nature, the head and the hands form part of the human body, and the labor process combines mental labor with physical labor." ("The Complete Works of Marx And Engels" Vol 23, p 555.) However, in primitive societies, because of the low level of productive forces, those two forms of labor have not established a distinct division of labor. In the process of improving nature, physical labor is directly combined with productive resources to transform a prospective product and create wealth for mankind. On the other hand, while some mental work may also be combined with productive resources, mental work primarily propels history forward by summing up the accumulated experiences of people's efforts in improving nature and transforming society and by organizing these experiences and converting them to rational knowledge. Eventhough the two types of labor may appear different in form, in essence they are part of the whole human labor structure: both are indispensable. As a simple example, in planting crops, from cultivating to planting to harvesting, the physical labor of the farmers is needed in order to realize value. But to insure that the crops will grow properly, "scientific farming" is necessary, that is, to develop fine seeds, improve the soil, and improve planting techniques. These cannot be accomplished simply by physical labor; they require scientific experiments, and a summation of experiences, and they require mental work. Here the value of mental work is fully evidenced.

In "Das Kapital" Marx also pointed out that the advancement of productive forces "ultimately stems from the social quality of effective labor, from the division of labor in society, and from intellectual labor, especially in developing the natural sciences." (Note: underlined emphasis made by author.) This means that "science and technology are productive forces." Mankind can achieve further progress only through advancements in science and in productive forces. Without generation after generation of intellectuals who perform mental work, who create, and who discover by summing up, organizing, and improving practical experiences, it would be impossible to achieve developments in science and technology. It is inconceivable that the giant ocean liners that sail the four seas or the trains that speed across the lands are the works of just physical labor. Nor can we imagine that the launching of artificial satellites and of satellite-launching rockets was accomplished without the generations of intellectuals who relied on their own wisdom and abilities. These facts demonstrate that mental labor leads to scientific progress which raises the standard of the productive forces and benefits mankind. For example, people relied on mental labor to discover the paper-making and printing processes, thus

ending the history of recording events by tying knots or engraving on turtle shells and bamboo slips. As another example, in ancient times, when the standard of productive forces was low and there was no scientific knowledge, people wore clothes made of bark and leaves; with the invention of the weaving loom, people learned to keep warm by wearing clothes made out of cloth. These scientific achievements are the results of intellectual labor. It creates value for mankind, that is quite obvious.

Science and Technology Can Turn Into a Tremendous Productive Force

According to the Marxist viewpoint, under certain conditions, intellectual labor not only can create value, but because compared to physical labor, it is more advanced and more complex, the value it creates is greater. Marx cited some British statistics: in 1770, with the widespread mechanization of the textile industry, in comparison, the ratio of productivity by scientific methods to that by manual labor was 4 to 1; by 1840, when Britain had essentially revolutionized the steam engine, the aforementioned ratio rose to 108 to 1. Productivity, as a result of developments in science and technology, has increased by 22 times within 70 years. Developments in our nation's industrial and agricultural productions in recent history are proof too. For example, subsequent to the major breakthrough in 1983 in petroleum geological exploration in Junggar Pendi in Xinjiang, further explorations in 1984 showed that the proven petroleum reserve has increased by 50 percent compared to the prior year. The total proven reserve obtained in the 2 years was 1.5 times that of the previous 32 years combined; this is equivalent to the Karamay Oilfield increasing to 2.5 times its original size. These amazing results are achieved by the genius and abilities of the engineering technicians. As another example, because well-known agronomist Yuan Longping [5913 7893 1627] and others have successfully developed a new variety of hybrid rice, this year's total grain production will exceed 10 billion jin. These examples demonstrate that the values created by mental labor in the productive process far exceed that achieved by simple physical labor. We should further emphasize that those comrades who perform mental labor are not necessarily sitting in offices. More often they combine physical and mental labor. They work hard. As in our examples of petroleum exploration, the cultivation of an improved variety of hybrid rice, and geological expeditions, the intellectuals working on these frontlines, in order to create wealth for the nation, must endure much hardship under harsh conditions. We cannot ignore the values they have created for the nation.

We should especially take note that the world has entered an era of an "intelligence explosion." Knowledge is renewed daily; knowledge accumulation grows in leaps and bounds; and those who amass the most knowledge and the newest ideas will be able to create the most wealth. Under these circumstances, the value of labor cannot be measured simply by the amount of physical effort expended, but must be measured by its contribution to society. In fact, because the mental work performed by intellectuals is a more complex type of labor, society should reward them relatively more. As an example, it is said that in an automobile company in the United States,

a large piece of machinery broke down and the trouble could not be located. A senior engineer was hired to work on it. He spent 2 and ½ days probing and observing, and eventually he drew a circle on some part of the machinery. Workers disassembled it and found the trouble spot. Subsequently, the engineer charged the company \$20,000. The employer questioned the exorbitant amount charged. The engineer said: My circle is worth just a nickel, but my final decision to place that circle is based on years of accumulated knowledge and experience, that is, it is worth \$19,999.95. The employer thought that was reasonable. This shows the peculiar nature of intellectual labor. It also inspires us to think that although it does not take much wisdom to thatch a hut, to build a skyscraper requires a superior design and accurate scientific calculations, otherwise there will be unimaginable, or even disastrous, consequences. It follows that because intellectuals perform formidable tasks, it is not unreasonable that they should be rewarded accordingly.

Socialism Needs Fine Spiritual Products

The work of the intellectuals on all fronts of the social sciences including those doing ideological and political work, is equally important. This is because in socialist construction, there is spiritual civilization as well as material civilization. Only by establishing a socialist spiritual civilization centered around communism can we ensure modernization in the socialist direction and ensure the satisfaction of the growing cultural needs of the people. Therefore we need intellectuals like engineers and technicians, but we also need those who serve in the areas of the social sciences and cultural education, people like writers, propagandists, educators, and artists. Just as people cannot survive without air, socialism cannot be established without a group of intellectual "spiritual engineers." The labor of the intellectuals on the frontlines of the social sciences is meaningful: they supply the theoretical basis for the party's trends, guiding principles, and policies in a new era; they produce and nurture talent and create more and better spiritual wealth for the socialist spiritual civilization. They are indispensable for accomplishing the party's task and goals at this stage.

How To Show Respect for Knowledge and Talent

From the above analyses we can conclude that intellectual labor as a form of work not only contains the essence of work and should be acknowledged but also has immeasurable effects on the development and progress of mankind as well as on our nation's four modernization constructions. A party member must fully understand the value of this type of labor and, in practice, endeavor to set an example in showing respect for knowledge and talent and respect for intellectual work and intellectuals. This is required by the party, and it is necessary if our people hope to progress and prosper.

In order to set an example in showing respect for knowledge and talent, a party member must practice the following:

First, lead in overcoming prejudices against intellectuals caused by the "leftist" influence and the influence of thousands of years of feudalism. Treat intellectuals with a genuine attitude of historical materialism.

Every communist must acknowledge that intellectuals are a part of the working class; they are an indispensable force in socialist construction, and they are the "treasure of our nation." Today, our party and our country have taken steps to implement the policies toward intellectuals, and the action is consistent with the basic principle of Marxist historical materialism and is thus not surprising. Every party member, especially the leading cadres, should trust the intellectuals politically and become their bosom friends; in everyday life, they should show concern and understanding for the intellectuals and emphasize the recruitment of those intellectuals with a communist conscience. Some individuals among intellectuals as a group may have personality problems or problematic lifestyles; as long as they do not violate the interests of the party and the people, they should not be criticized or censured.

Some comrades have doubts about recruiting intellectuals. They fear that "the sickle and the axe will be replaced by the pen and the ruler on the party banner" and that this will "change the nature of the party." Actually, these doubts and worries are unnecessary. In our nation, intellectuals are an integral part of the working class. Recruiting those intellectuals with a communist conscience increases the cultural qualities of the party, serves the needs of the four modernization construction, and serves to increase the party's fighting power. Every party member must correctly understand this issue.

Second, lead in studying Marxist theories and the sciences. Arm oneself with those ideals and knowledge.

The rapid pace of socialist modernization construction and the climaxing of the world technological revolution have raised demands on party members' political quality and cultural accomplishments. Under these conditions, if Communist Party members fail to study revolutionary theories and modern science and technology, they will fall behind the times. We must remember Comrade Hu Yaobang's words: "Respect knowledge, welcome knowledge, quest for knowledge, and endeavor to convert all knowledge into tools for building a new world: these should be the fine qualities found in all communists and all constructive members in society." We must diligently study Marxist theories and study and master all scientific and cultural knowledge, including the advanced productive techniques and management experiences of capitalism. This is important not only to party members in general, but especially to those members in leadership positions. Lenin said: "To be a manager, one must first be an expert, one must be proficient in all aspects of production, one must know the advanced modern technologies, and one must have scientific trainings." ("The Complete Works of Lenin, Vol 30, p 394.) We should contribute our share of efforts toward the realization of the four modernizations and toward successful reforms.

Third, lead in advertising, implementing, and practicing the various policies toward intellectuals, setting examples for the general public.

We acknowledge that in recent years, due to the efforts of the party organizations and party members in general, the party's various policies toward the intellectuals are being practiced. But we should note that there is still much discussion among the public on this issue. We must spread propaganda among the public on the importance of knowledge and talent and the significance of the party's policies toward intellectuals to assist the public in adopting a proper attitude toward intellectuals. Only in this way can we further implement the party's policies and promote the good habit of showing respect for knowledge and talent in society. This is the responsibility of each and every party member.

Of course, when we stress that party members should consciously respect knowledge and intellectuals, we do not mean to degrade or belittle physical labor or the workers and farmers who do physical work. On the contrary, as we mentioned earlier, physical labor and mental labor are both indispensable for the survival and development of mankind. Our wealth ultimately is the product of mental and physical labor. Workers, farmers, and intellectuals deserve the same respect. But we should further emphasize that those comrades who perform physical labor should try to improve their scientific standards so that eventually the difference between physical and mental labor can be eliminated. This is the highest ideal of members of the Communist Party.

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NORTHEAST REGION

UNITY IN WORKING FOR FOUR MODERNIZATIONS STRESSED

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "We Must Stress Unity in Developing a Good State of Affairs"]

[Text] During the 7 years following the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, Liaoning Province, like other localities in China, witnessed the most impressive economic and political developments since the founding of the nation. This is attributable to the fact that party members and the people, under the guidance of the party's policy, have demonstrated invincible solidarity.

Our party has always taken the solidarity issue seriously and regarded it as crucial to the survival of the party. Our party members have been strictly disciplined to ensure unity. Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "Fulfillment of our cause is dependent upon national unity, including unity among the various peoples in our country." The party Central Committee had made many widely supported attempts to strengthen party unity and secure the revolution prior to the 10 years of upheaval, during which unity within the party and among the people was disrupted. Now that the "leftist" line, which took class struggle as the key link, has been obliterated, now that political clashes have ended, and now that factors that alienated party members, leading cadres, and the public from one another no longer exist, people feel liberated and the political front is invigorated through unprecedented solidarity. This can be attributed to the party's effort to bring order out of chaos, which has facilitated the economic reform and expedited socialist modernization.

At present, under the guidance of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, the people in our province are engaged in economic reform and socialist modernization in order to realize the party Central Committee's goal of quadrupling industrial and agricultural output by the year 2000. We should strengthen unity among people in various sectors in order to accomplish this difficult task under new circumstances. The completion of both economic reform and socialist modernization requires a contribution from all the people. We cannot expect to achieve our goal if the people do not have a united will. Our reform is an exploratory effort and our socialist modernization something totally original under the Marxist system; we must come up with new methods

and approaches as we proceed with our experiment. In the process of doing so, we are bound to encounter a wide range of opinions, and people holding different views are likely to "clash." This is why we should strengthen solidarity on the basis of Marxism.

Solidarity is to be achieved by unifying, with the four fundamental principles, various enterprises, departments, and localities so that they can work with one another and think and act in unison with the party in realizing socialist modernization. Under a commodity economy, various enterprises, as commodity manufacturers and merchandisers, should aim at realizing a profit without infringing upon the interests of the state and the masses; otherwise, they are certain to "clash" and endanger not only themselves but also the state and unity. In handling personnel matters, we should continue with out effort to eradicate the "leftist" influence and insist that socialist production be sustained through a special kind of comradeship and cooperation between experienced leaders and people who are inexperienced and who are being guided. In dealing with problems that do not violate the fundamental principles, we should brush aside personal grudges and act in unity for the four modernizations. In dealing with problems that are in violation of the fundamental principles, we should proceed with the correct method and attitude and avoid alienating ourselves from one another.

Party members, who devote themselves to the noble cause of communism, should not forget that their responsibility is to generate among the masses support for the party and guide the people in realizing the party's strategic goal nad the four modernizations.

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NORTHEAST REGION

LEADING CADRES CORRECT 'UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES'

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Li Honglin [2621 1347 2651]; "Leaders with 'Problems' Are Being 'Treated'"]

[Text] The general offices of the party Central Committee and the State Council recently issued a "Bulletin on Resolving Issues of Importance Concerning the Existing Work Style." Subsequent to receiving the "Bulletin," leading cadres of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and various agencies directly affiliated with the province have studied seriously how to mobilize the masses to "treat" the "problems" of those in power. Recently this reporter interviewed leading cadres of the provincial party committee's disciplinary committee and was told that those with "problems" were being "treated." The effort of the provincial party committee and agencies directly affiliated with the provincial government to rectify the six kinds of unhealthy tendencies has proven effective.

Upon receiving the "Bulletin," the standing committee of the provincial party committee convened three times to discuss the problem concerning work style and relayed it to all agencies affiliated with the provincial party committee and the provincial government. The party organization of the provincial government met day and night to study the issue. At a study session, Governor Quan Shuren claimed responsibility for the purchase of limousines and for having bent the rule in granting certain delegations and groups permission to travel abroad. He confessed that "I was the first one within the party organization to switch cars. There really was no need to. I did it because I wanted a nicer car to show off." Some of the lieutenant governors who used to ride a limousine to work even though they lived in government housing have opted to go to work by bicycle. At meetings called by the party organization, each of the leading cadres who fought for opportunities to travel abroad was criticized by name.

Due to the effort of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, leading cadres of various ministries, committees, offices, and bureaus have also begun to take heed of the issue.

Banquet invitations were extended to, but declined by, leading cadres and delegates at two recent meetings held in our city by the provincial office of civil administration.

Acting in accordance with the demand of the "Bulletin," members of a quality inspection group declined all party invitations and insisted on having only one entree and soup each meal during a five-city inspection tour led by Engineer Yang Yongshen of the Economic Planning Council.

Last year, certain cadres of the commerce bureau received down jackets as souvenirs subsequent to a bureau-sponsored cooking contest. After having studied the "Bulletin," assistant bureau chief Wang Weiping volunteered to return the money he had received and the party organization ordered that all the down jackets be retrieved.

Wen Yuchao, chief of the office of judicial affairs and secretary of its party organization, had this to say after evaluating his own performance: "There was a time when I was contented with just being able to ride in a car. But my attitude changed gradually and I began to demand nicer cars simply because others had them. The party Central Committee's 'Bulletin' is a most effective remedy for rectifying the party's work style and improving the ties between the party and the masses." He voluntarily handed in 2 months' worth of transportation allowance.

Despite the fact that the number of cars assigned to the national security office does not exceed the allowed number, its members, acting in the spirit of the "Bulletin," have decided to ground 2 of their limousines and cancel the scheduled purchase of 160 cars.

The fact that organs affiliated with the provincial party committee and the provincial government have been able to act effectively in such a short time to the "Bulletin" can be attributed primarily to the effort by the provincial party committee's standing committee and the provincial government's party organization to study the instructions of the "Bulletin" earnestly and to rectify unhealthy tendencies by urging those leaders with "problems" to seek "treatment." As of now, 122 units belonging to organs affiliated with the provincial party committee and the provincial government are actively involved in the process and it has been discovered that the number of cars assigned to organs affiliated with the provincial party committee exceeds the quota by 4 and that to organs affiliated with the provincial government by 50. During the first half of this year, there was an alarmingly large number of cases involving unnecessary trips abroad, repetitive study tours, and unauthorized trips abroad; as a result, the amount of money spent on these trips this year amounted to eight times that of last year. Many non-party personages have expressed admiration over the fact that leading cadres have taken the initiative in rectifying unhealthy tendencies: "The fact that the party in power dares to expose its own weaknesses shows that it is open, just, and aboveboard." "We believe that the work style of the party will improve because leading cadres are actively involved."

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING ISSUES CIRCULAR ON TOWNSHIP PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK140710 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] On 9 March, the Party Rectification Guidance Group of the provincial CPC Committee issued a circular on achieving success in townshi-level party rectification, and called on various city and county CPC Committees to actually strengthen their leadership over town and township party rectification.

The circular states: At present some units covered by the township-level party rectification have entered the state of comparison and examination, a key stage in town and township party rectification. Strengthening the leadership of various city and, particularly, various county CPC Committees over town and township party rectification provides an important guarantee for achieving success in town and township party rectification. All city and county CPC Committees should actually place town and township party rectification as a major item on their daily agenda. Top leaders of various city and county CPC Committees should concentrate some energy on grasping this work; the deputy secretaries in charge of the town and township party rectification should concentrate a considerable amount of energies on grasping this work; and the Standing Committee members should divide up the work, assume responsibility for the work of their own units, and establish strict responsibility system for the party rectification work.

The circular states: In conducting town and township party rectification, priority should be given to strengthening the leading role of the town and township CPC Committees. In strengthening the leading role, priority should be given to rectifying party style and straightening out the ideology guiding the rural work. All county-run town and township enterprises and establishments should focus their party rectification work on grasping the unhealthy trends in their professional field.

The circular demands: We must ensure the quality of town and township party rectification and adhere to high standards and strict demands. In conducting town and township party rectification, we must place quality before time limits, that is, we should not conduct it too rapidly and perfunctorily at the expense of quality. Those units which have not yet satisfactorily fulfilled their tasks from the preceeding stage or have no conditions for entering the next stage should not be allowed to enter the next stage. Those units which have not yet clearly and accurately found out their major problems and have

not defined their orientation and measures for party rectification should not be over anxious for conducting comparison and examination. If a town or township CPC committee has successfully fulfilled all other party rectification tasks but has not yet solved their problems regarding party style, this CPC committee will be regarded as having not fulfilled its party rectification task completely.

The circular demands in conclusion: We should organically link town and township party rectification with the current spring plowing, and should strive to achieve success in both of them and make them promote each other. In the course of carrying out party rectification with high standards and high quality, we should do farm work in the right season and make preparations for village party rectification.

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NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA IMPLEMENTS REGIONAL AUTONOMY LAW

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Ma Sanbao [7456 0005 0202]: "Ningxia Produces Preliminary Results in Implementing the Law of Nationality Regional Autonomy"]

[Text] During the last 10 days of October and the first 10 days of November, the inspection group organized by the standing committee of the Ningxia people's congress investigated some of the units in the region on the implementation of the law of nationality regional autonomy. The results of the investigations indicate that the departments concerned of the various levels produced preliminary results in implementing the law.

After the promulgation of the law on nationality regional autonomy, party committees and people's governments of the various levels throughout the region gave greater attention to the training of minority cadres. Last year, the regional labor and personnel department issued special instructions and recruited 600 Hui cadres, the largest number in a year since 1979. In fulfilling the selective hiring contract system for village and town cadres in the second half of last year, the regional party committee and government stressed the recruitment of minority cadres and suitably liberalized the requirements, thereby increasing somewhat the proportion of minorities among all cadres in the region.

In consideration of the region's economic development and minority characteristics, the regional party committee and government further liberalized policies. For example, for the southern mountain area, they continued to exempt the grain levies and purchases; abolished the state monopoly on the purchase and marketing of agricultural, forest, livestock, sideline, and special native products; reduced or exempted from taxes village and town enterprises according to different conditions; issued special loans with interest subsidies to peasants who are developing commodity production; subsidized the planting of grass and trees; and increased investments in capital construction. As a result, the development of mountain area economic construction was greatly promoted. Currently, the southern mountain area has more forests and grassland and a higher grain output. Its village and town enterprises are developing fairly rapidly, especially the supply of drinking water for people and animals in the dry areas. The destruction of the environment's ecology is basically under control, and the people's standard of living has made an obvious improvement.

On the basis of investigation and study, the departments concerned adopted specific measures and made a new development in minority education. In the admission of college and technical secondary school students this year, a measure of directional recruitment was introduced for compact minority communities in the southern mountain area, and the proportion of minority admissions was increased. This year, the regional education department set up experimental units among colleges and technical secondary and regular middle schools to offer courses on theories and policies concerning nationalities, and it will popularize such courses in the future. Besides continuing college preparatory classes for minorities, senior Hui middle school classes were started in Yinchuan's qualified middle schools for mountain area students.

Intellectual exploitation and personnel training receive widespread attention. Colleges, universities, and technical secondary schools inside and outside the region's Yituo District hold college and technical secondary classes to train personnel of all kinds for the mountain area. The various mountain counties have successively established 11 vocational middle schools and, according to local needs, offer such courses as animal husbandry and veterinary science, farmland water conservation, civil construction, agriculture, forestry, and economic management, thereby training urgently needed rural personnel in all fields. In addition, they also hold short-term agricultural technical training classes of all types to train key personnel in productive technology and they have for a while solved the shortage of skilled personnel in the mountain area.

6080/12859

CSO: 4005/394

NORTHWEST REGION

PARTY MOVES TO PUT POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS INTO EFFECT

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 21 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by the Office for Implementing the Policy Toward Intellectuals]

[Text] The subcommittee on guidance for implementing the policy toward intellectuals under the party committee of the Ningxia Autonomous Region has been touring the region since last October to inspect and help the prefectures, cities, counties, and some of the departments and bureaus to expedite the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals.

Most units in the region have been expeditious in identifying and resolving their problems as they proceed in accordance with the provisions of the "Program for implementing the Policy of the Whole Region Toward Intellectuals." They pay special attention to the complex and difficult problems they face and designate professional case officers to resolve them within a specified period of time in accordance with the rules already laid down. The mining department of the autonomous region, which arrives to investigate and resolve all the problems left behind by history, keeps a complete record of the appeals filed by the intellectuals. Upon careful examination it uncovered seven misjudged cases handed down during the "Great Cultural Revolution." It has settled five of them and the remaining two cases will be settled before the end of 1985. In its endeavor to resolve the problems left behind by history, the Wuzhong City party committee has established a system of responsibility for fact-finding and settling cases within a specified time limit. The city party committee made it clear that the leader of each unit shall be held responsible for unresolved problems uncovered after the conclusion of the current inspection. The efforts of the leadership and the well-defined system of responsibility have led to the discovery in 2 weeks of 39 cases left behind by history and specific individuals have been charged with the responsibility to resolve, by the end of 1985, the 13 cases which should be docketed for processing. A teacher at the First Middle School of Guyuan who had been arrested by mistake during the "double-anti" campaign died of a false charge. His wife was thus implicated and eventually sent back during the "Great Cultural Revolution" to her birthplace where she died of an illness. When the Guyuan District party committee's office for policy implementation uncovered the case, it immediately organized a team to conduct a thorough investigation. As soon as it learned that the teacher's daughter is still living in his hometown, it dispatched an agent to contact her and also posted public notices and advertised in the local newspapers to locate her. The responsible attitude of the party toward the people is well received by the masses.

According to statistics gathered during the inspection, the autonomous region heard, in 1985, a total of 176 cases left behind by history. It has settled 76 of them and the remaining 100 are still under investigation. It will settle 75 of them before the end of 1985 and the remaining 25 before the end of June 1986.

At present, the inspection is still in progress. The subcommittee on guidance for implementing the policy toward intellectuals under the region's party committee asks those units which have sufficient evidence to speed up the settlement of the cases in question and directs those units which do not have sufficient evidence to exert more energetic leadership and provide adequate manpower to handle the cases in order to finish its fact-finding efforts by the end of December and wind up all the cases during the second quarter of 1986.

5360/12766

CSO: 4005/435

NORTHWEST REGION

ACHIEVEMENTS IN NINGXIA'S HIGHER EDUCATION NOTED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 85 p 1

/Article by Gao Zhi /7559 1807/, and Lu Jin /0712 6651/, and Sun Changjiu /1327 7022 0036//

/Text/ Higher education in the region showed a speedy and rewarding development during the "Sixth 5-Year Plan" period.

While conscientiously implementing the program of "readjustment, restructuring, consolidation, and improvement" in the past 5 years, the party committee and the people's government of the Ningxia Autonomous Region also strived to speed up the development of the existing fragile system of higher education for meeting the needs of the economic and social development of the region and to provide higher education with substantial assistance in manpower, funding, and natural resources. Before 1980 there were only four institutions of higher education, but there are seven now. In addition, the State Commission on Nationalities Affairs established the Second Northwest Nationalities College in Ningxia. The various institutions of higher education have set up more centers of specialization, up from 25 during the "Fifth 5-Year" Plan period to 51 as of today. A system of higher education geared to training teachers in engineering, agriculture, medicine, and pedagogy is shaping up in the region. Today the student enrollment of the institutions of higher education in the region has gone over 6,100, a 48.2 percent increase over that of 1980. There are 36 postgraduate research students. Between 1981 and 1985 the institutions of higher education of Ningxia recruited over 8,000 students and turned out over 5,900 trained specialists for the region.

The number of faculty members, staff, and workers of the region's institutions of higher education has grown in the past 5 years. Today, they represent a total of over 3,000, nearly 1,400 of whom are full-time teachers, doubling the number of 1980. The quality of teachers of all the colleges has shown a steady improvement and more than 600 of them are at or above the rank of lecturer (94 assistant professors and 4 professors). The region has sent 28 students abroad to pursue advanced studies in America, England, and Japan and entrusted over 500 advanced study students and 80 postgraduates to a number of key colleges and universities in China for further training.

During the "Sixth 5-Year" Plan period, both the state and the autonomous region increased their investments in higher education to improve school administration. With more than 45.7 million yuan invested in the capital construction of Ningxia's institutions of higher education in the past 5 years, the college buildings now cover more than 127,000 square meters of floor space. The college libraries have collected close to 1 million books. There are more instruments and equipment for teaching and research.

The efforts of all the colleges to improve the quality of teaching and research have been very rewarding as 133 teaching and research projects have won regional awards and 4 other have won national awards. "Legal Logic" and "Constitutional Law," edited by Professor Wu Jialing of Ningxia University, have become recommended textbooks in China.

Adult education has developed extensively in the region during the "Sixth 5-Year" Plan period. The number of institutions of adult higher education has increased from two in the "Fifth 5-Year" Plan period to five as of today. The number of students enrolled in all kinds of institutions of adult higher education this year is close to 5,700, and those who are relieved of production duties are three times the number of 1980. A system of higher education qualifying tests for self-taught students was introduced this year.

During the "Sixth 5-Year" Plan period, effective reforms were implemented to give the schools greater decision-making power over school personnel, teaching, research, services, and student administration. Special measures are now in force to increase the ratio of Muslim and other minority students, a positive step in training specialists of the various nationalities.

5360/12276

CSO: 4005/436

NORTHWEST REGION

FAMILY PLANNING WORK IN XINJIANG DESCRIBED

Urumqi URUMQI WANBAO in Chinese 21 Dec 85 p 1

/Article by staff reporter/

/Text/ According to the parties concerned, the Xinjiang Autonomous Region has achieved rewarding results in family planning. It is the wish of all the nationalities of Xinjiang to practice family planning in order to improve the population's quality. The minority nationalities in particular have shown steady progress in family planning.

The findings of Urumqi County indicate that 66 percent of the childbearing age couples of its minority nationalities have been practicing voluntary birth control which is also widely practiced in other localities and prefectures. Family planning has become a voluntary endeavor of all the nationalities.

Family planning is a basic policy provided in China's "constitution." Required by the four modernizations, it represents the fundamental interests of all the nationalities of China. Seeking more effective implementation of the family planning program, the Third Session of the Sixth People's Congress of the autonomous region voted that "the family planning which shall be practiced by the minority nationalities requires more effective propaganda and education and the creation of favorable conditions conducive to its implementation step by step. The enforcement of the family planning policy shall be applied uniformly to the Han nationality and the minority nationalities. It should be more strict on the former and more lenient on the latter." This resolution, which is in keeping with the basic state policy of family planning and the actual conditions of all the minority nationalities of Xinjiang, enjoys the support of the minority nationalities and provide a legal basis and protection of their practice of family planning.

The practice of family planning improves the population quality and well being of all nationalities. The minority population of Xinjiang rose from 4.04 million in 1949 to more than 8 million in 1984, doubling in 30 years. This has created conditions conducive to bringing up more capable people for the state's four modernizations.

5360/12276
CSO: 4005/436

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CPC DEALS WITH CORRUPTION IN PEOPLE'S ARMED POLICE

Rectification Faces Unhealthy Trends

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 11 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] Grassroots rectification in the people's armed police will concentrate on solving a host of problems, including the giving of dinners and sending of gifts, currying favor, pursuit of privileges, the "old boy's network," fraud, deception, violation of the interests and democratic rights of the rank-and-file by police officers and disarray among and incompetence of grassroots leading cadres. It is expected to be completed by November.

The "summary of the grassroots rectification work conference" was authorized for dispatch by the headquarters party committee in January. It was a record of the conference convened by headquarters late last year for the regiments and units taking part in grassroots rectification on an experimental basis.

According to the summary, grassroots rectification must zero in four major tasks: 1) enhance the members' consciousness of keeping in line with the CPC Central Committee politically and ideologically; 2) increase understanding of the Central Committee's basic goals and cultivate dedication to the people's armed police; 3) conscientiously resist the corrosion of bourgeois ideas; and 4) strengthen leadership bodies at the grassroots.

In principle, grassroots rectification should begin in the battalions and later spread to the detachments (stations, posts). It will be tried out at a few selected points before being carried out throughout the force in stages. It is scheduled for completion before October and the actual number of working days is 30. The entire exercise falls into three stages: learning, restructuring and summing up.

The summary points out that grassroots party rectification must uphold positive education and emphasize the intensification of the political consciousness of party members. It must combat such decadent ways as sacrificing the truth to save somebody's face or putting human relationships above principle. The tendency to make exaggerated and arbitrary criticisms must be stopped, as must the practice of slapping political labels on others indiscriminately. Democracy must be given full rein. Non-party police officers and policemen must be encouraged to speak their minds and express

their opinions freely. No retaliation, in whatever form and with whatever pretext, will be allowed against people who speak out, lest criticisms and suggestions be stifled. Where important policy matters are involved, reports must be made to and instructions sought from successive higher authorities. No action may be taken presumptuously without authorization.

Concerning the strengthening of the leadership over grassroots party rectification, the summary notes that rectification must take place under the unified leadership and planning of the local party committee, the leading party group of the provincial or municipal public security bureau, and the headquarters party committee. Detailed arrangements are the responsibility of the detachment party committee. Party committee leaders at all levels must take personal charge of grassroots party rectification. The party rectification office at headquarters must not be abolished lest rectification forces are weakened. Detachments must also set up competent party rectification organizations to assist effectively the party committee in grassroots rectification. During the course of rectification, all units must cut down on activities as much as possible. Large-scale conferences should be postponed or held less frequently.

The summary also notes that when party rectification draws to a close, it is the duty of the detachment party committee to examine and accept it and that of the headquarters party committee to spot-check it. Detailed examination standards may be determined by each regiment in light of grassroots realities as well as the CPC Central Committee's party rectification demands.

Problems in Party Style

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 27 Jan 86 p 5

[Text] A decision has been taken by the headquarters of the people's armed police to rectify party style from the top down, starting with headquarters party committee and organizations and then proceeding from one level to the next. That way each level can guide party rectification at subordinate levels. The new party committee at headquarters has formulated seven measures to strengthen its own construction.

At the general meeting on the 14th for cadres from headquarters organizations, Political Commissar Zhang Xiufu [1728 4423 1133] said, "There are glaring problems in party style in the people's armed police. Some people abuse their public office to pursue private interests and personal privileges. Some form cliques instead of appointing people on their merits. Others spread false rumors to stir up trouble or go in for ostentation and extravagance, send gifts and give dinners. Still others have no sense of organization and lack discipline."

Zhang Xiufu said, "After consideration, the headquarters party committee has decided to take a three-thronged approach toward correcting party style. First, we must study the documents and grasp their essence. Henceforth each organization should devote a day and a half every week to study relevant speeches by CPC Central Committee leaders and unify their ideology. Second, we must relate what we study to realities and identify problems. Emphasize

self-enlightenment, self-consciousness, self-examination and self-correction, and identify in earnest the various manifestations of the unhealthy tendencies in headquarters organizations. Ideally one should go about the investigation firmly and decisively. Third, we must make corrections and formulate measures even as we conduct investigation. Of the problems discovered, those of a more general nature should be criticized. We should educate the people involved and draw a lesson from them. Problems which provoke sharp public reactions and have far-reaching repercussions should be strictly handled and not be dismissed casually."

The new party committee at headquarters has proposed that everybody starts with himself and works hard to develop the party committee into a leading collective that is united, righteous and dynamic and has a strong party spirit. Toward that end, seven measures have been formulated.

(1) Conscientiously keep in line with the CPC Central Committee politically and ideologically. Seriously and thoroughly implement the instructions, orders and demands of the CPC Central Committee, State Council, Central Military Commission and leading party group in the Ministry of Public Security in light of the regiment's actual conditions.

(2) Implement the principle of democratic centralism earnestly. Major problems should be resolved at meetings while minor matters should be dealt with through communications. When a resolution has been taken on a major issue after detailed collective consideration, it must be carried out firmly. The system of division of labor and responsibility for leading cadres must be adhered to.

(3) Seriously unite leading cadres. Where a major issue is at stake, principle should prevail. When the matter involved is more trivial, we should be magnanimous. Be strict with ourselves and broad-minded toward others.

(4) Strictly comply with the principles of party control over cadres and appointing people only on their merits. The selection and assignment of cadres must be governed by the requirements that our cadres be more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent. Uphold the merit system. Resist nepotism and end the bad practice of entering by the back door.

(5) Come to grips with one's work in a matter-of-fact way. Deal with concrete matters relating to work. Do not pay lip service. Do not lapse into formalism. Establish a collegial system of work. Simplify work procedures to improve efficiency.

(6) Strictly follow rules and regulations when it comes to the allocation of housing, use of transportation and assignment of office attendants.

(7) Let the development of the party committee spur and strengthen that of the organization. Establish sound procedures and rules of daily conduct.

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CSO: 4005/503

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LAX DISCIPLINE, BRIBERY, CORRUPTION IN PLA EXPOSED

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 25 Jan 86 p 5

[Text] Discipline has broken down in local units of the People's Liberation Army [PLA]. In collusion with local cadres, some officers issue army documents, forge certificate of origin for cars, make huge profits by speculating in rejected cars and take bribes. When their deeds come to light, the military units shield one another and escape all responsibility.

According to procuratorial agencies, over 300 cars were found to have been licensed in Tangshan, Hebei, alone on the strength of documents issued by the military. Many units above the regiment level had a hand in these deals. When the Tangshan procuratorate probed into the cases, it met stiff resistance. The files are still open on some cases.

It is now known that some officers made huge profits by reselling rejected cars in collusion with local cadres. In one case, the capital construction engineering corps colluded with a deputy political commissar surnamed Zhang, a deputy director of the Logistics Department named Yi and a car driver named Cheng, all of Unit 00029. Through the cooperation of Director Li Chunwen [2621 2504 2429] (now arrested) of Tangshan's Transportation Office, the licenses of rejected cars were reactivated. The cars were then resold at inflated prices, enriching Zhang, Yi and Cheng each by more than 10,000 yuan. When the Tangshan Procuratorate looked into the case, the Relief Office of the capital construction engineering corps said that since the unit had been withdrawn, it had no jurisdiction over it and that the case had been handed over to the Hebei Military District. The department concerned in the district reported that it had been contacted by telephone by the relevant department in the Beijing Military Region asking for information but that it had not been formally asked to investigate the case. The Beijing Military Region, for its part, said that it had never been involved in the matter, noting that it was in the hands of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Hebei Military District. Not so, according to the latter. In fact, both the Beijing Military Region and the Hebei Military District are aware that with Zhang now in charge of the Relief Office of Unit 00029, other units are powerless to deal with the case. Zhang is reported to be willing to hand over his ill-gotten money, but not sure to whom. The officers of some units were bribed into issuing certificates of origin for cars. Wang, a battalion commander of Unit 52965, issued seven army certificates to help Tangshan Iron and Steel

Company workers including Liu Shuiwang [0491 3055 2489] resell rejected cars and was paid 4,700 yuan for his service. In return for more than 4,000 yuan, Sun, a battalion commander of Unit 51350, issued four army certificates to Li Jiugao [2621 0036 7559] of Luan County to facilitate the latter's speculation in rejected cars and also processed four military driving licenses for him.

Military officers also issued forged documentation for retired soldiers. Armed with these papers, the veterans can then look for "benefits." Qin, a political commissar of Unit 52857, issued a forged certificate to a retired soldier. The latter then used it to enable another person to resell two rejected cars for a profit, pocketing 4,000 yuan in the process. Niu, a veteran of Unit 52862, managed to secure two blank certificates from his original unit and sold one of them for 800 yuan to Liu, a party branch secretary from Xiaoquzhuang in Kaiping District, Tangshan.

These activities violate the law, disrupt discipline and interfere with the orderly supervision of transportation, to the great detriment of the public.

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CSO: 4005/503

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGDONG CONFERENCE ON MILITIA, RESERVE SERVICE REFORM

HK070840 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] From 1 to 4 March, the provincial CPC Committee, provincial government, and Guangdong Military District jointly held a provincial conference on armed forces to implement the spirit of two documents of the central authorities to study how to do well in grasping reform of militia and reserve service, and to accomplish the work of changing the county and city people's armed forces departments to the local establishment. Vice Governor Ling Botang, Zhang Juhui, commander of the Guangdong Military District; and (Qiu Xianghui), Guangdong Military District Political Commissar spoke at the conference.

Comrade Zhang Juhui put forward specific demands on how to implement the spirit of the two documents of the central authorities in conjunction with the realities of our province:

1. It is necessary to study the documents well and to unify our thinking and understanding. We must clearly understand the important significance of the strategic change in the guiding ideology of militia and reserve service and clearly understand that the strategic role of the militia and reserve service will remain unchanged.
2. It is essential to mobilize and organize the militiamen to take part in building two civilizations.
3. It is imperative to readjust the plan for the development of the militia organizations and to reduce the number of core member of the militia.
4. We must reduce the scale of militia training, give prominence to the quality of training, and improve the quality of training.
5. We must lock up militia weapons for safekeeping in a planned and systematic way and strengthen the management of weapons and equipment.
6. We must make good preparations for the organizational building of reserve divisions.
7. We must do well the work of changing the county and city People's Armed Forces to the local establishment well.

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CS0: 4005/522

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

AIR FORCE TO IMPROVE TRAINING, QUALITY, SAFETY

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 21 Jan 86 p 6

[Text] The Chinese air force will reform its existing training system this year by establishing a three-tier system -- aviation school training, reequipment training and combat training, with an emphasis on the training of new pilots, according to the air force training work conference.

The air force convened three conferences in Beijing and Xuzhou from 3 through 10 January on training, logistics and aviation engineering maintenance, which were presided over by Ma Zhanmin [7456 0594 3046], chief of staff of the air force, Huang Yonggui [7806 3057 6311], director of the Logistics Department, and Zhu Weibin [2612 4850 2430], director of the Aviation Engineering Department, respectively. The conferences were addressed by Wang Hai [3769 3189], air force commander; Zhu Guang [2612 0342], political commissar; Yu Zhenwu [0060 2182 2976] and Li Yongtai [2621 3057 3141], deputy commanders; Gao Xingmin [7559 5281 3046], deputy political commissar; Ma Zhanmin, chief of staff and Bi Hao [3968 4110], director of the Political Department.

The training work conference examined training in 1986 and decided to zero in on five tasks: 1) reform the existing training system and establish a three-tier training system -- aviation school training, reequipment training and combat training. The training of new pilots will be emphasized; 2) step up the training of the combat regiment so that it becomes both the air force's "star" fighting unit and a vanguard in training to spur training in the entire service; 3) intensify training for officers; 4) improve the quality and efficiency of training, paying special attention to training planning; and 5) energetically accomplish the tasks to ensure aviation safety.

It was pointed out at the logistics work conference that all supply and maintenance tasks for 1985 were completed despite reduced funding, soaring commodity prices and a heavy workload. Good results were achieved in all areas of work, particularly production where extra-budgetary incomes topped 600 million yuan. In 1986, logistics work will continue to uphold the guiding idea -- "do our work well with less money and fewer people" -- and focus on four tasks: 1) reform the logistics system and streamline administration to accomplish the various logistics duties; 2) reform all business operations, tap new sources of income and cut spending. Work hard to develop production to make sure that the troops' living standard will not decline. The first

goal in non-staple production is to provide every soldier every day with 7 qian each of meat, fish, eggs, and animal or vegetable oil, 1 liang of bean products and 1 jin and 1 liang of vegetables; 3) come to grips with grassroots logistical construction to solve practical problems; and 4) correct party style, strengthen ideological and political work and resist and combat unhealthy tendencies. Do not take advantage of one's favorable position to benefit oneself.

The aviation engineering and maintenance conference noted that in view of the aging of most military planes, the quality problems of new planes and the shortage of aviation equipment, the vast numbers of maintenance crew members in 1985 vigorously stepped up maintenance scientific management and pushed ahead with maintenance reform, thereby ensuring the accomplishment of combat training tasks. The conference also drew up an agenda for 1986: 1) continue maintenance reform to improve the quality and results of maintenance; 2) step up the training of maintenance crew and upgrade the quality of maintenance cadres; and 3) provide maintenance crew with sound ideological and political education to unleash their initiative and augment their sense of responsibility to ensure the safety of the planes.

12581

CSO: 4005/503

11 April 1986

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA UNITS HELP LOCAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

SK060203 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Last year, despite the extremely arduous tasks of carrying out structural reform and administrative streamlining and reorganization, various PLA units stationed in the province released a great deal of military forces and machines to actively participate in the local socialist construction, thus contributing to the revitalization of Liaoning and the improvement of the people's living standards.

Over the past year, various PLA units participated in construction of 677 projects, of which, 106 projects were of a large scale. To accelerate the construction of the Liaohe Oilfield, various PLA units put in more than 280,000 workdays to help the localities successfully accomplish such tasks as repairing tidal barrages, reinforcing flood control dams, laying oil transmission pipes, and repairing and building sewers. The PLA units stationed in Fuxin, Gaixian, Zhuanghe, and Benxi respectively shouldered the construction of the dust drainage plant of the Fuxin Power Plant, the power supply project of the Yingkou Bayuquan Harbor, the Zhuanghe Railway Station, and the Bapanling Tunnel. The PLA units stationed in Dalian voluntarily vacated more than 4,000 square meters of barracks and more than 7,000 square meters of ground to support the localities to open up to the outside world. A certain PLA unit stationed in the southern province vigorously participated in the construction of the developmental zone by flattening three mountain peaks, and using 300,000 cubic meters of earth to repair the 1,700-meter-long "Shenyang Road" rapidly and by good quality, thus enjoying praises from the localities.

Last year, various PLA units stationed in Liaoning voluntarily supported 459 public welfare undertakings, and put more than 850,000 workdays in these undertakings. After helping the localities build the belt-shaped Nanyunhe Park of Shenyang, the troops of the provincial military district stationed in Shenyang put another 10,000 workdays in building the Weigong Channel, thus once again contributing to the building of the two types of civilization. Various PLA units also voluntarily helped the localities rebuild parks and build tourist facilities and cultural and recreation centers. In addition, they released 190,000 workdays and 4,200 vehicles and machines for the localities to plant 3.23 million trees and build 110,000 square meters of lawn.

Keeping firmly in mind the purpose of the army, various PLA units also released 65,000 people and 6,900 vehicles and machines to help the province combat floods and do rescue work. They rescued a total of 75,000 people and rushed to transport 47,000 tons of materials and goods, thus safeguarding the safety of Panjin and Dandong cities and guaranteeing the regular production of such state key enterprises as the Liaohe Oilfield and the Liaohe Chemical Fertilizer Plant. After the rescue work, various PLA units also organized and sent more than 40 small groups composed of more than 4,000 people to the areas hit by relatively serious disasters to help the masses there provide for themselves by engaging in production. Organs and troops of the provincial military district also presented a great deal of clothes and grain to the disaster areas, thus winning wide praises from the local people's governments and the people.

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CSO: 4005/522

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGZHOU PLA LOGISTICS DEPARTMENT HOLDS FORUM

HK090806 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] From 2 to 7 February the logistics department of the Guangzhou Military Region held a forum on reform of political work to sum up and promote experiences in properly carrying out political and ideological work in the new period.

Based on the reality in the armed forces, grassroots units in the logistics department of the Guangzhou Military Region have boldly carried out reform and blazed new trails, discovering a new road for properly carrying out political and ideological work in the new period.

A division of the logistics department of the Guangzhou Military Region, in view of the fact that most units under it are located in overseas Chinese hometowns, open cities, and special zones, firmly grasped ideological education with a definite objective in mind, thus helping cadres and soldiers to realize the perniciousness of the doctrine of individualism and money being most important, and raising their consciousness in fighting corruption, observing discipline, and abiding by the law.

In a recent counter attack on the invading Vietnamese aggressor troops, the regimental and battalion leaders of a vehicle transport regiment in a Guangxi frontier area changed the previous way of holding mobilization meetings and discussions before a battle. They went deep into all transport companies to join soldiers in their operations and carry out political and ideological work about vehicles. The transport regiment travelled about 135,000 kilometers with no injuries, deaths, or car accidents occurring.

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CSO: 4005/522

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHENYANG COMMANDER ON LEARNING FROM MODEL HEROES

OW050110 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0854 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--The Shenyang Military Region recently held a meeting to exchange experiences in learning from Lei Feng and other model heroes. At the meeting, 10 advanced individuals were named pacesetters and received honorable titles. This has further promoted the building of spiritual civilization in the troops.

These 10 pacesetters have emerged in the campaign to deepen activities of learning from Lei Feng and other model heroes; vigorously strengthening revolutionization, modernization, and regularization in army units; and promoting socialist spiritual civilization construction.

Liu Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military Region; and Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, issued an order calling on cadres and fighters to learn from the pacesetters' noble aspirations of ardently loving the motherland and the army and actively rendering meritorious service in realizing the four modernizations; their revolutionary spirit in pioneering, promoting bold reforms, and striving for the best results; and their noble virtues in stressing only what they can contribute while asking for no rewards, and making their youth shine on ordinary jobs. The order also called on the cadres and fighters to further advance the Lei Feng spirit and strive to be vanguards in strengthening the army units' basic-level building, in building the socialist spiritual civilization, and in fundamentally improving party style.

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CSO: 4005/522

11 April 1986

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JIANGXI PLA COMMENDS GOOD DEEDS OF SUBORDINATES

OW070536 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] The Jiangxi Military District Party Committee on 27 February issued a circular commending the standing committees of the party committees of the Ji'an Military Subdistrict and the Nanchang Military Subdistrict for their advanced deeds of taking the lead in rectifying party style.

The standing committee members of the Ji'an Military Subdistrict Party Committee have conscientiously resisted unhealthy tendencies. They have never involved themselves in matters concerning school admission, job placement, military service, party membership, or promotion and job transfer of their relatives and friends. They let ex-army cadres transferred to civilian jobs, old retired comrades and office cadres have priority in obtaining commodities in short supply that are specially allocated by local authorities. The leading cadres of the military subdistrict generally use city bus service for transportation when they are going to meetings somewhere. They seldom use official vehicles for business trips in the urban area. During inspection tours of grass-roots units, they always stay in billets of local armed forces departments instead of guest houses or hostels.

The standing committee members of the Nanchang Military Subdistrict Party Committee are strict with themselves, take the lead in rectifying the party style with actual deeds, and adhere to principle. They conscientiously resist bribes and will not do anything in violation of current policy. (Wang Guangchun), a member of the standing committee of the party committee and director of the logistics department, successively refused to accept bribes five times last year when he was in charge of construction projects and production undertakings. He has been commended in a circular issued by the discipline inspection commission of the Jiangxi Military District Party Committee.

The Jiangxi Military District Party Committee called on the party committees of all organizations under the military district to learn seriously from the good deeds and experience of the standing committees of the party committees of the Ji'an Military Subdistrict and the Nanchang Military Subdistrict, perform actual deeds in the course of rectifying party style, and take the lead in rectifying party style.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HAINAN MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS MEETING ON PARTY STYLE

HK051544 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] Yesterday morning, the Hainan Military District held a meeting of cadres and party members of organs of the headquarters, the political department, and the logistics department, as well as units attached to Haikou District. The meeting conveyed and acted in the spirit of discipline inspection committee meetings of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Military Commission, and the Guangzhou Military Region. It called on all party members and cadres of the military district to take prompt action to learn from the central organs in the areas of improving party work style, and strive to achieve remarkable achievements within 6 months.

[Gong Yixiang), deputy secretary of Hainan Military District Discipline Inspection Committee, conveyed at the meeting the spirit of the Seventh Plenum of Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the Third Plenum of Central Military Commission Discipline Inspection Committee, and the Guangzhou Military Region meeting of Discipline Inspection Committee secretaries at army and division levels.

Peng Wei Jiang, commander of the military district, made a speech on acting in the spirit of the three meetings. He said: When correcting party work style, we must begin with the organs and the leading cadres. At present, both the CPC Central Committee and Central Military Commission are very determined in the work. We must closely catch up with them. By acting as if taking part in warfare, we must overcome and solve in a resolute and down-to-earth manner all unhealthy tendencies.

On behalf of the Military District CPC Committee, (Liu Guilan), political commissar of the military district, proposed specific measures for improving the party work style.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LANZHOU MILITARY REGION COMMANDER ATTENDS RALLY

HK081038 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] In the cause of exploiting, building, and defending the great north-west of China, a large number of outstanding model women have emerged in the Lanzhou Military Region. The Lanzhou Military Region held a rally from 3 to 5 March to issue a circular to commend 15 advanced units in work concerning women, 15 5-good families, and 37 advanced individuals.

Over the past 2 years, in coordination with the PLA units' central tasks of education, training, streamlining, and reorganization, the Lanzhou Military Region has started work concerning women, thus arousing the enthusiasm of the women. According to statistics, women comrades took or part in solely completed 52 percent of the Lanzhou Military Region's scientific research items completed over the past few years, and 60 percent of the comrades in medical, public health, and communications units are women. In addition, a large number of women staff members and workers and family members of servicemen accompanying the PLA units have engaged in industrial and sideline production and all aspects of service work. They have contributed toward the building of the PLA units.

Of the advanced units, 5-good families, and advanced individuals commended this time, some are outstanding women of a new type who have scored outstanding achievements in their work; some are exemplary family members who support their husbands to strike roots in the border areas, to defend the border areas, and to resist the enemy; some are family members of senior cadres who take the lead in correcting party style; and some are common women of peasant households who are bold in making contributions.

At the commendation rally, the representatives of women from all quarters exchanged experiences and studied and discussed the tasks of work concerning women in the military region for a certain period of time in future.

Zhao Xianshun, commander of the Lanzhou Military Region, and Political Commissar Li Xuanhua attended the rally and delivered important speeches.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

RECRUITING PILOT TRAINEES--The provincial government and provincial military district issued a joint circular today on the work of recruiting pilot trainees. The circular says that a number of pilot trainees will be recruited from Hangzhou, Ningbo, Shaoxing, Jiaxing, Huzhou, Jinhua, Quzhou, and (Daizhou) areas. The recruitment work will begin in March and conclude in mid-June. Applicants are limited to prospective male graduates from senior middle school who will be 16-19 of age this year. They may apply on a voluntary basis with a recommendation from school authorities. After passing physical, political, and academic examinations, they will be screened by the provincial admissions office for pilot trainees according to the principle of selecting those who are best qualified based on examination results. The provincial government and provincial military district ask the governments, military sub-districts, and People's Armed Forces Departments at all levels to seriously strengthened the leadership over the work of recruiting pilot trainees, and ask the education departments at all levels to do good propaganda and education work so as to encourage large numbers of students of the appropriate age to apply. In addition, they urge public security and health departments to do well in conducting political investigation and physical examination in order to ensure the pilot trainees' political and physical quality. [Text]
[Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Mar 86 OW] /8918

EDUCATION IN COMMUNIST IDEALS URGED--The Chengdu Military Region CPC Committee recently issued a circular on conducting education in communist ideals among middle- and high-ranking cadres. The circular demanded that, in the course of this education, these cadres seriously solve the following problems in close connection with their actual state of mind: (1) Strengthen faith in socialism and communism, deepen understanding of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and enhance spontaneity to uphold the four basic principles. (2) Firmly establish the idea of being the people's servants and resolutely straighten out unhealthy trends. Every leading cadre must set strict demands and set an example in straightening out party style. Apart from correcting malpractices himself, he must teach the members of his family to do so, and promote a fundamental turn for the better in party style throughout the military region through practical action in leading the masses. (3) Establish the concept that leadership is service. [Excerpt] [Chendu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Feb 86 HK] /8918

ARMED FORCES COMMITTEE MEETS--The provincial CPC Committee's People's Armed Forces Committee held the Fifth Plenary Session on 22 February to study the guidelines of related documents of the CPC Central Committee and the Nanjing Military Region, and to discuss questions on militia and reserve services this year. Wang Yuzhao, governor and vice chairman of the provincial Armed Forces Committee, presided over the meeting and gave a sum-up speech. The meeting pointed out that it is necessary to clear up some ambiguities in understanding, that integrating a small number of highly trained standing army with a strong reserve force is the only way to defense modernization and is a wise policy decision that conforms to China's realities. Li Yuanxi, commander of the provincial military district, spoke on how to interpret and carry out the guidelines of the related documents of the central authorities. Guo Shengkun, deputy commander and chief of staff of the provincial military district, reported on the work on reserve service in urban and rural areas in the past 2 years and forwarded measures for strengthening reserve forces in our province. [Excerpts] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 86 OW] /8918

NANJING LEADERS PLANT TREES--Xiang Shouzhi, Fu Kuiqing, and other responsible comrades of the Nanjing Military Region, as well as cadres and fighters of organs of the military region and the Jiangsu Provincial Military District, planted trees at (Xiuqiu) Park in Nanjing yesterday afternoon. [Excerpt] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Mar 86 OW] /8918

YUNNAN FRONT COS--Xue Changyan, chief of staff of a certain Chinese PLA unit stationed at the Yunnan front and a native of Anhui Province, telephoned Huang Huang, secretary of the provincial party committee, from a forward position on Lao Shan on the eve of Chinese New Year. He did so on behalf of commanders and fighters from Anhui Province to extend New Year greetings to the provincial party committee, the provincial government, elders, and other people of the province. Secretary Huang Huang asked Chief of Staff Xue Changyan to convey festival greetings from the 51 million people of the province to the heroic sons and daughters safeguarding the frontier of the motherland. [Excerpts] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 86 p 1 OW] /8918

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BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA YI NOTES CPSU EXAMPLE IN CORRECTING WORKSTYLE

OW100301 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] The central authorities' instructions on rectifying party workstyle have been warmly acclaimed by army men and civilians alike. This is because more and more people have come to realize that workstyle is an important matter concerning whether the party will survive or perish. We can say without exaggeration that the proper solution to this problem has a vital bearing on the future of our party and country.

As Comrade Chen Yun properly put it, a correct workstyle will ensure effective implementation of the party's policies and resolutions by party members and cadres, while an unhealthy workstyle will inevitably cause serious mistakes and produce unexpected results. In fact, problems related to serious mistakes and violations of party discipline and state law committed by central and local leading comrades are all products of an unhealthy party workstyle. All of these suffice to prove an irrefutable Marxist-Leninist truth that a healthy workstyle has a vital bearing on whether a ruling party will survive or perish.

Hence, it is necessary to steadfastly implement the central authorities' instructions concerning rectifying party workstyle by honestly admitting one's own mistakes, adhering to the principle that all are equal before party discipline and state law, and investigating the responsibility of those who have violated law and discipline regardless of their positions [words indistinct]. Undoubtedly one of the major causes of mistakes by leading cadres in political and economic fields is that they have, to varying degrees, placed themselves above the party organization, unwilling to accept the supervision of the party organization. We must wage a resolute struggle against such an erroneous practice.

While rectifying our party workstyle, we should also note problems concerning unhealthy workstyle encountered by ruling communist parties in other countries in different periods and to various degrees. According to reports, the CPSU openly admitted that quite a few party functionaries in some localities, and even within the central authorities, committed mistakes in bureaucracy, power abuse, bigotry, or even retaliation against criticism, and some leaders were dismissed and expelled from the party for such mistakes. Some of the leaders were investigated for their criminal responsibility. The CPSU also proclaimed that no party leader should reject supervision and criticism and evade

responsibility. Lenin pointed out years ago: All deceased revolutionary political parties perished because they were arrogant and failed to realize their strong as well as weak points. But we will not perish because we are not afraid to admit our weaknesses, and will strive to overcome them.

Therefore, a Marxist-Leninist political party should honestly and openly admit mistakes, thoroughly correct them, and strictly observe the inner-party code of conduct in order to ensure a healthy party workstyle.

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